Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL. XXVI NO. 152 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SOZOL
SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR GONORRHEA & ALL URINAL DISEASES
CERTIFIED BY M.D., & I.M.S. PHYSICIANS.
THE FIRST DOSE STOPS BURNING & GOING PUS
MAQBOOL AGENCY
ROYAL HAIR DYE DEPOT
BOMBAY 3

WHEN IN BOMBAY—
STAY AT
ARYA NIVAS
(Regd.) .... Hindu Hotel, Kalbadevi Road
Phone: 23136 : Grams: Aryanivas.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Sind Governor And Cabinet At Loggerheads

Barrage Lands Taxation Question

MINISTRY OPPOSES MOVE FOR ENHANCEMENT

Sir Lancelot Postpones Trip To Simla

KARACHI, June 26.

ACCORDING TO THE LOCAL SINDHI PAPER, "HINDU," SERIOUS DIFFERENCES HAVE ARISEN BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR OF SIND, SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM, AND HIS CABINET MINISTERS OVER THE QUESTION OF THE BARRAGE LANDS TAXATION.

The paper says that Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I. C. S., the Barrage Special Officer, who submitted his report recently to the Government of India, recommended the enhancement of taxes on cotton, wheat and certain other crops, and the Governor seems to be anxious to give effect to these recommendations while the Ministers are sternly opposed to any such move.

In support of its contention, the "Hindu" says that for this particular reason Sir Lancelot postponed recently his leave, so that final orders might be passed by him personally; while the Revenue Minister, Pir Illahi Bux, who was due to leave for Simla to attend the conference of Revenue Ministers, cancelled his departure due to these differences.

PEACE TALKS.

The paper concludes that serious discussions are going on for the past few days and efforts are being made to effect an amicable settlement of the differences and to evolve a satisfactory solution of the whole question.

It will be recalled here that a "United Press" message from Karachi, dated June 24, stated that Mr. A. D. Gorwala, who was deputed by the Government of India to examine the report prepared by two officers last year on the revision of Land Revenue assessment in the Sukkur Barrage zone, has submitted his recommendations, and they are now being considered by the Government of Sind.

The rates of assessment for cotton have been proposed on a sliding scale, which will be adjusted in accordance with prices.

With regard to other crops, such as wheat, rice and cereals, it is said that there will not be very radical change from the existing rates of assessment.—United Press.

THREE PROMINENT SIND M.L.A.s ILL

KARACHI, June 26.

Three prominent members of the Sind Assembly are lying indoors in more or less serious state of health.

Mr. Rustom K. Sidhwa, Secretary of the Sind Congress Assembly Party and President of the Karachi District Congress Committee, is suffering from heart attack since a fortnight and his condition is causing anxiety since yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, when he had a fresh attack lasting for an hour.

Seth Partap Rai Kaisukndas, Leader of the Hindu Party, is lying ill at his village in Mirpurkhas, suffering from influenza.

Mr. G. M. Syed, another prominent member of the Ministerial (Coalition) Party, is also suffering from serious pain in the chest since a week. He is now in his native place and it is reported that the Prime Minister, Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, paid a visit to him this week-end.—United Press

PURGE OF KARACHI'S BAD CHARACTERS

KARACHI, June 26.

The Police purge against bad characters infesting the City, continues unabated, inasmuch as eleven persons have been ordered to be externed during the week. They are not to be permitted to enter the City or Cantonment limits of Karachi for a period of two years.

Most of these persons are now undergoing imprisonment in the local jail, but they are expected to be released at an early date.

Laloo, with many 'allases', and Narayan, Ram Lal and Shanker have been directed by the District Magistrate to leave Karachi by the first available boat.

Karsan Das, Girdhari, Farzand Shah and Amin Allah Din have been ordered to leave the City limits within twenty-four hours of their release from the local jail.

Tulsiram Sewaram has been directed to leave the City within a week of his release from the prison.

Hasso Hiranand of Shikarpur has been required to leave Karachi within four days.

And lastly, Bil Murad Moosa of Makram has been ordered to leave the City within twenty-four hours of his release from the jail.—United Press.

NEARCO WINS GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

Bois Roussel Stands Third

LONDON, June 26.

Following is the result of the Grand Prix de Paris, run at Longchamp, over a distance of one mile and seven furlongs:—

NEARCO (owner Federico Tesio), ridden by Gubellini 1
CANOT (Robert Lazard) 2
BOIS ROUSSEL (Gordon Richards 3

Eighteen ran:

Won by a length, and two lengths separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S LONGEST DIRECT AERIAL ROUTE

Two Flying-boats Leave Southampton For Sydney

LONDON, June 26.

The Imperial Airways flying boats "Camilla and "Cordelia" left Southampton, this morning, to inaugurate the flying-boat through service to Sydney. This is the longest direct route in the world, being 13,000 miles, and will be covered in nine days and two hours.

The route is Athens, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya and Darwin. At present the service will be biweekly from Southampton. Later it will be thrice weekly in each direction, and accelerating will take only a week.—Reuter's Special.

NOTED AUTHOR & ANTHOLOGIST DEAD

Mr. E. V. Lucas Passes Away At Age Of 69

LONDON, June 26.

The death has occurred of the author, Dr. E. V. Lucas.—Reuter's Special.

(Dr. Edward Verrall Lucas whose death is reported at the age of 69 was a well-known journalist, biographer, and the most accomplished anthologist of the day, with Mr. C. L. Graves he made England laugh heartily at frequent intervals by the series of skits which began with "Wisdom while you wait". His first novel was "Landmarks" among his well-known publications were: "A Boswell of Baghdad, "Urbanites", "Genevra's Money", "Encounters and Diversions", "Introducing London", "A Wayfarer in Rome", "The More I see of Men", "Windfalls Eve", "Pleasure Trow". In 1924 he became Chairman of Messrs. Methuen and Co., Publishers.

His reminiscences appeared under the title of "Reading, Writing, and Remembering". He was a regular contributor to "Punch", and edited Lamb's Letters supremely well. He was conferred LL.D., by the Oxford University in 1936.)

REBEL AIR RAID ON ALICANTE

12 Killed & 50 Wounded: Sp. Govt. Will Retaliate

PARIS, June 25.

Twelve persons were killed and about 50 wounded in a Nationalist air raid on Alicante according to a message received here. A squadron of 'planes dropped 40 bombs and destroyed over a score of buildings. Republican 'planes drove off the raiders.

"We shall reply acts of war by acts of war" was the statement made to M. Bonnet by the Italian Charge D'Affaires who was instructed from Rome to emphasise the gravity of the warlike tendency attributed to Barcelona Government.

It is understood that M. Bonnet replied that there was no reason to dramatise the event as Britain and France felt confident that what Italians feared would not occur.

Both the French and Spanish official circles refuse to confirm or deny the Barcelona threats, but according to reliable sources the Spanish Government told Britain and France that they would not hesitate to bomb Genoa, Naples and even Rome if Italian aircraft continued to attack open cities.—Reuter.

AIR-RAID ON ALICANTE

100 Killed: 250 Injured

MADRID, June 26.

100 persons were killed and 250 injured in a quarter of an hour's Nationalist air-raid on Alicante yesterday, carried out by five Junker Sea 'planes. Sixty-five buildings were destroyed.

The working class districts suffered most. The death-roll is chiefly composed of women and children.—Reuter.

PREPARING TO BOMB FOREIGN SHIPS

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, June 25.

An official nationalist statement alleges that Republicans are preparing to bomb Italian and other foreign ships leaving Nationalist ports.—Reuter.

'PLANE CRASH IN FOG

LONDON, June 25.

Pilot and officers Whaley and Law were killed when a "hawker Demon" of the Twentyfifth Squadron, stationed at Hawkinge, flying in a fog crashed at Folkestone.—Reuter.

Congress Committees Hold Successful Conference

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU PHOTOGRAPHED AT CAIRO AERODROME ON HIS ARRIVAL THERE.

Rallying Point For Onward March To Goal

Bhulabhai Desai On Significance Of India's Tri-colour Flag

Countries in the West had now realised and were acknowledging that there was a mass awakening in India, was the impression gained by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., after his tour over the Continent and it was conveyed to a gathering at the Congress House on Sunday morning, while performing the monthly flag salutation ceremony.

Flag salutations, Mr. Desai observed, were reminders to the people of this country of the task before them. Every nation in the world had a flag of its own and under it its people rallied and marched to its goal. India had its own flag, symbolic of sacrifice and suffering, and under it the people of this country had marched unswervingly and would march with the same courage and determination, until their goal was reached.

SETBACK IN NATION'S PROGRESS

But there were occasions, he reminded, when differences in views and outlook of the people of a country seemed too marked. And when those differences appeared, a depressing atmosphere of an apparent setback in a nation's progress would begin to set in.

Mr. Desai pointed out that those differences were after all temporary. He had no such apprehensions. He was optimistic, although there were moments in his life, when ideas of anxious concern for the country flitted through his mind.

The Tri-colour under which they had all assembled to honour would be kept in high esteem and its significance would not be lost sight of. That flag would always fly high and flutter before them, commanding their respect and their loyalty.

Referring to the new currents of thought and enlightened conditions prevailing in the West, the Speaker said that vast changes were visible there. Labour's victorious battle for 40-hour week in France, was only one of the instances out of many.

Concluding he appealed to all not to feel despondent, when there were conflicts of thought or differences of opinion, but to march unswervingly till the avowed goal was reached.

SEARCHLIGHTS PLAY ON DUCE'S RESIDENCE

Precautions Against Threatened Air-bombing By Barcelona Govt.

ROME, June 26.

Searchlights played over Sgr. Mussolini's residence, on the outskirts of Rome, until late last night. It is thought that this precaution was taken in view of the threat of the Barcelona Government to carry out reprisals against Italy and Germany for air-bombings.

Official quarters state that they do not take the Barcelona threat seriously, but add that should Barcelona attempt to carry it into effect, Italy's reply will be swift and decisive.—Reuter.

AMARSINGH'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE

120 Runs In 68 Minutes: 8 Wickets For 22

LONDON, June 26.

Amarsingh playing for Colne Club against Rishton hit up 120 in 68 minutes and took eight wickets for 22 runs, including a hat trick.—Reuter's Special.

OUTRAGE IN FR. CONCESSION

SHANGHAI, June 26.

Four gunmen shot and wounded fatally Kooshingyi, one of the leading members at the Japanese sponsored Shanghai Citizens Association.

The shooting occurred in the French Concession.

The gunmen disappeared in the [illegible]

Vital Decisions Reached

Tenancy Legislation, Main Topic Of Discussions

KHER INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR AND LEAVES FOR SIMLA

Co-ordination Between Committees And Ministry Envisaged

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, June 26.

The Conference of various Executive Committees of Provincial Congress Committees in the Bombay Presidency successfully terminated to-day noon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided. Home Minister, Hon. Mr. Munshi, who, due to illness of his son at Bombay, could not come yesterday, attended to-day's deliberations.

During discussions yesterday and to-day the Conference is stated to have considered the proposed Tenancy Legislation, Debt Conciliation Bill, Trades Disputes Bill, the question of revision of Land Revenue Code, and the question of co-ordination between the Congress Ministry and Congress organisations.

Strictest secrecy was maintained regarding these deliberations, and official statement issued in the end does not say anything more than that "certain conclusions were formulated."

VITAL DECISIONS

Independent inquiries made by your representative, however, have elicited that the Conference has taken some very vital decisions of far-reaching consequences. Tenancy legislation is understood to have mainly occupied the mind of the Conference, and is reported to have evoked heated debate. According to the conclusions now stated to have been reached in the Conference, it is understood that the main principles of this measure would be the stability of tenure and the fixity of rent.

POONA, June 26.

The conference is stated to have opened that a tenant who has been uninterruptedly cultivating certain land for six years, upto April of 1937, will be said to have acquired the permanent occupancy right to that land, provided he pays to the owner a fixed economic rent. This rent shall be fixed, in the first instance, by the Mamlatdar, and if a divergence of opinion arises thereon, the matter will be decided by a judicial officer specially authorised in that respect.

These provisions will hold good in cases of absentee landlordism and the khoti system as well. Only escape the landowner will have from this legislation will be to cultivate land himself.

KARNATAK AND TENANCY LEGISLATION.

Karnatak representatives are reported to have put before this Conference the alternative draft of tenancy legislation, the main provision of which was that the occupancy right of the tenant should ripen after holding it for 60 years continuously. The suggestion, however, appears to have been summarily rejected owing to the stiff attitude taken by some extreme Leftists who attended the conference.

The Conference next considered the Debt Conciliation Bill, looking mainly at rural and agricultural indebtedness. The scheme approved in this respect by the Conference appears to be that Government will announce a certain date on which the total debt amount shall be calculated. This whole amount shall be reduced by effecting some 40 per cent. cut therein on account of economic depression. The remaining 60 per cent. shall be payable in easy instalments with simple interest, at the rate to be fixed somewhere between six and seven per cent—probably 6 1/4 per cent—being chargeable on it. Debts upto the limit of 10 to 15 thousand of rupees will be governed by this measure, so that the benefit thereof would go mainly to agricultural and rural debtors. As regards the Trades Disputes Conciliation Bill. Premier Kher is stated to have assured the Conference that he had altered draft of the Bill in view of some of the criticisms received thereon, and accepted that statement with satisfaction.

CO-ORDINATION.

Considering the question of co-ordination between Provincial Congress organisations and the Ministry it is understood that it has been agreed to hold conferences like this twice or thrice per year, when the Ministry's measures on the anvil of legislatures meetings will be thoroughly scrutinised and considered. Last but not least the Conference is stated to have considered the necessity of organising a publicity campaign, and it is reported that the Public Information Department of the Government will be overhauled and perhaps reorganised.

KHER INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR.

Premier Kher interviewed the Governor of Bombay, this morning, prior to his departure to Simla, and proceeded to Bombay by motor in the afternoon.

Minister Munshi who had come here for the Co-ordination Conference, proceeded to Bombay in the evening.

Sardar Patel will leave for Bombay to-morrow.

FULL SUPPORT FROM ALL PART OF PRESIDENCY

POONA, June 26.

The Provincial Leaders' Conference held under the presidency of Sardar Patel concluded this afternoon. Mr. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, specially came down from Bombay and attended the meeting.

It is understood the exchange of views revealed that full support will be forthcoming from all parts of the presidency for the measures.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement has been issued by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:

"On June 25 and 26 about thirty members of the various Executive Committees of Provincial Committees in this Presidency met under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. All the seven Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries attended the Conference. The Debt Relief Bill, the Tenancy Bill and the general

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Dr. M. R. Divekar has returned from Europe and resumed practice, Girgaum Terraces Bombay 4; Telephone No. 22328. (10457)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Poona, Jamkhandi-kar Bara; 495, Shanwar, K. S. Kothari wants qualified master or mistress for coaching 3 boys under 10 for European School and one of 13 for Matric Salary Rs. 20; meet with application. (10447)

Allied Schools, embracing the School of Accountancy, the School of Insurance, the School of Banking and the School for Civil Service will establish a self-contained organisation in Bombay in January. Applications are invited for full-time and part-time appointments as Correspondence Tutors from Qualified Accountants, Solicitors, Bankers, Insurance Officers and University Graduates. Applications, stating age and qualifications, to the School of Accountancy, Bush House, London, W.C. 2. (8831).

Wanted a Spinning and Carding Master. Pay according qualifications and experience. Only experienced persons need apply with testimonials. Apply to New Ramchand Cotton Mill, Co., P.O. Hathras. U.P. (10446)

The Sudhama Provident Funds, Ltd., New Delhi, invites applications for the post of Branch Secretaries for Bombay and Ahmedabad. Decent salary and fixed allowance. The Company enjoys sound position. Approved schemes and investment in Government Securities to conform to New Insurance Act. Only capable and financially strong persons need apply. (10429)

62. TO BE LET

To be let at Dadar, airy single double rooms with water-taps at Madhav-Vadi, junction of Naigaum Cross Road, close to G.I.P. Railway Station. Moderate rents. Also to let big godown and open land for putting up workshops or shops. (10449)

Airy Two Rooms tenements with water Tap, Taraporevala Building, Gowalia Tank Road, For Hindus only. Rent from Rs. 26. Apply New Book Co., 190 Hornby Road. Phone 26455. (8813)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that the New Insurance Ltd., H. O. Benares has no Branch Office in Bombay yet. The offices at 203, Hornby Road are Organisers' offices of which Messrs. S. L. Trivedi and R. P. Correia are organisers-incharge for Northern and Southern Bombay Presidency respectively.

L. S. KAPIL
Manager.

20-6-38. (8842)

S.S. "HIMALAYA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per he above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th June, 1938, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA.
Manager.
Osaka Syosen Kabusiki Kaisya.

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To be let to strictly Vegetarian Hindus at 29 C, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill one storied small Bunglow, four halls, four rooms. Rent Rs. 125|- per month. (10449)

84. GARAGES-STABLES TO LET

To be let Motor Garages at Charni Road near Krishna Cinema, Powwala Street, Simplex Building at moderate rents. See Mehtaji 8 to 10 a. m. (10449)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10439)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government). Records this year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting Examination for the Overseers Certificate. I, II & IV positions are held by the candidates from this School. Matriculates should apply now for July session 1938 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (8630)

Be a Cartoonist at Home. Course is very interesting. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi, 2. (10402)

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

A promising career for young men or women study Shorthand Typewriting Accountancy Banking Insurance Secretaryship, Auditing and General Commercial Knowledge. Service Guaranteed. Special arrangement for ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial College 39, Meadows Street. (10458)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10455, "Bombay Chronicle."

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (8625)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1938, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the vacancy caused on the Markets and Gardens Committee owing to the death of Mr. H. T. Noorani; and (b) election of a member on the aforesaid Committee.
2. Interpellations.
3. Letter from the President, Shri Meghwal Yuvak Dal—Regarding the reduction in the Corporation's grant to the Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir.

4-11. Letters from the authorities of the (4) Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; (5) Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; (6) Shree Shivaji Vyayam Mandir; (7) Bharateeya Taroon Sangh; (8) Welfare Centre at Mahaluxmi Kutchrapatti, Tardeo; (9) Bharat Seva Dal Mandir; (10) Free Ophthalmic Hospitals' Society; and (11) Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective Institutions.

12-14. Letters from the authorities of (12) Maharashtra Seva Mandal; (13) Ramdas Vyayam Mandir; and (14) King George V Memorial—Thanking the Corporation for sanctioning grants in aid of their respective institutions for 1938-39.

15. Letter from Mr. Damodar S. Patankar—Suggesting a change in the procedure for the disposal of complaints against the Schools Committee.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

16. Recommending an additional advance to meet an excess in the cost of purchasing a rail inspection car.
17. Regarding appropriation of funds to meet the cost of enlarging a water main in Old Hanuman Lane.
18. Regarding appropriation of funds to meet the cost of replacing certain water mains in Vithalwadi Lane.
19. Recommending additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of a typist and the provision of furniture, etc., in the Municipal Chief Auditor's Department.
20. Regarding the supply of electric energy to the Arthur Crawford Market Refrigerator.
21. Regarding the revision of the schedule of fees for the display of advertisements on tram cars, buses, etc.
22. Regarding the payment by Government of the cost of widening the Love Grove Bridge.
23. Regarding the laying of a pipe sewer from the storm water drain on the east of the Worli Road.
24. Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned finally by the Committee.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

25. Regarding the widening of the foot over-bridge at Dadar.
26. Regarding the renaming of (1) the portion of Dongri Street from Carnac Road to Bhandari Street as "Madhavrao Rokde Street" and (2) the portion beyond Bhandari Street upto Chinchbunder Road as "Narsi Natha Street."
27. Regarding the work of reconstructing two portions of the trolly track along 48" Vehar Main.
28. Regarding the installation of plant at Vehar for keeping water mains free from shells.
29. Recommending approval to certain works being carried out to ensure a better supply of water to the areas served by the Malabar Hill Reservoir.
30. Regarding the renaming of the public street known as "Garden Lane" off Sandhurst Road as "Dr. Bhajekar Street."
31. Regarding the renaming of "Sewri New Road" as "Tokersey Jivraj Road."
32. Regarding the naming of the 40' road joining Lady Jamshedji Road and Ranade Road as "D. L. Vaidya Road."
33. Regarding the extension of the ministerial staff quarters at the K. E. M. Hospital.
34. Regarding the lighting arrangements for a portion of the passage running along the sea shore from the Hindu Burning Ground to the Ratneshwar Temple at Banganga, etc.

Letters from the Commissioner—

35. Regarding the sale of some steam engines, boilers, etc., lying at the Municipal Workshops.
36. Forwarding a notification, etc., of the Palton Road Estate Improvement Scheme No. 73 for accommodating Poorer and Working Classes.
37. Forwarding half-yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc., and the new roads taken over and declared public.
38. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in May 1938.
39. Requesting sanction for lending the services to Government of a Ward Superintendent of the Assessment and Collection Department for being employed as Secretary to the Rent Enquiry Committee.
40. Forwarding a quarterly statement of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.
41. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
42. Schools Committee's letter —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

43. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi —For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the alleged destruction of applications of candidates for Municipal service, etc.
44-46. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—(44-45) For requesting the Commissioner (44) to submit a report annually regarding the new admissions to the G. S. M. College, and (45) to expedite his report on the prevalence of typhoid fever in the City; (46) for obtaining a report from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee as to the advisability of abolishing the post of Office Superintendent of the Health Department and creating instead a new post of "Personal Assistant to the Executive Health Officer."
47-51. From Mr. D. G. Khairaz —(47) Regarding the reservation of second class accommodation for ladies on trains running from Bombay to Poona; (48) for requesting the Law, etc., Committee to consider the desirability of conferring executive powers on His Worship the Mayor; (49-50) for expressing opinion that surprise visits should be paid by certain Committees for the inspection of (49) works under construction and (50) foodstuffs in hotels, etc.; and (51) for appointing a Committee to investigate into the establishment, repairs, etc., charges of Municipal buildings.
52. From Mr. Cooverji J. Shah—For providing a traffic island at the junction of Parel Chawl Road and Arthur Road
53. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of reserving a small play field in the Nowroji Hill Estate, Scheme 29.
54. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the circumstances under which certain officers of the Municipality have been degraded, etc.
55. From Mr. Behram N. Karanjia—For requesting Government to strengthen the Wodehouse Bridge or to demolish it.
56. From Mr. Jethmal Narandas —For providing a bus stop south of Bhatia Baug in Fort Street.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th June, 1938.
(8869)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BARODA STATE.

WANTED.

REQUIRED a Junior Assistant Chemist in the Laboratory of the Agricultural Chemist to Baroda State. No applicant will be considered unless he has secured a B.Sc. in the second division with Chemistry as one of his main subjects or unless he has a degree of B.Ag. or its equivalent from an Agricultural College with later specialized experience in a Chemical Laboratory. The post will be on the scale of Rs. 60-5|2-90. Preference will be given to Baroda subjects. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture by July 5th 1938.

P. J. ALLAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Baroda State.
(8863)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of Complete Bungalow Furniture, Godrej and Chubb Safes, Remington No. 12 and Adler Portable Typewriter, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Chesterfield Sets, Singer Machine, American Roll Top Table, Wrist Watches, etc.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 196 of 1938.

Re: BILLAL EBRAHIM, of Bombay Mohamedan Inhabitant until lately residing at Null Bazar and carrying on business at Null Bazar in the name and style of Kassam Billal: ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: ABDUL AZIZ BAKRIDI and MAGANLAL JUGJIWAN: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 24th day of June, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(8865)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF—2042—BALES & LOOSE COTTON, (BROACH FARM: MOGLAI: BENGAL: NEEMUCH: PUNJAB AMERICAN: KHANDVA &c.)

Messrs. MENESSE & Coy. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th June, 1938, at 2-15 P. M. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room in shed No. 187 & 189. Railway Shed Q by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the abovementioned cotton slightly damaged by water & (fire & water) salved from the fire that occurred on the 2nd June, 1938, to cotton of Messrs. Jamnadas Purbhoodas.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE & MACHINERY GOODS.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Rodney Vivian Gibbons traded as stevens and Gibbons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction (1) on TUESDAY, 28th June, 1938, at 3-0 P.M. (S. T.) at Narandas Bldg., Sprott Rd., Ballard Estate, the insolvent's office furniture, steel cupboard and cabinet, tables, chairs, etc.

(2) on WEDNESDAY, 29th June 1938, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at Miller's Compound, Victoria Rd., Byculla, machinery goods, pullies, pipes, tin plates, hammers, spanners, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

To-day, Somvati Amas A Holiday
Don't Miss to See
'STATE EXPRESS'
Prakash Super Hit
AT
SUPER TALKIES
TO-DAY MATINEE 2-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

STRAIGHT FROM AMERICA
Coming Shortly,
The Fascinating Flirting
"FASHIONABLE WIFE"
AWAIT
HER SENSATIONAL ARRIVAL

★ Barrister PRAMOD kills his wedded wife, the daughter of a millionaire!
WHY?
★ Sir SANTOSH, a millionaire, refuses to allow his Graduate daughter to marry with a Film-Recordist!
WHY?
★ Doctor KASTOOR deprives his own brother of his sweetheart, a Medicate student!
WHY?
SEE—the overnight success!
"REPENTANCE" or
"MEN- BETRAY WOMEN"
The 100 p. c. Ultra-Modern Problem Picture with a STAR-Cast
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
I-M-P-E-R-I-A-L
Cinema .... Lamington Rd.,
To-day being "Amas", Matinee 2-30 P. M.

TO-DAY 2-30 P. M.
Special Matinee for "Amas"
SAGAR'S
New Social
WE THREE
Starring:—
MOTILAL—MAYA
ROSE—YAKUB
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
THE ROXY

M-A-J-E-S-T-I-C
Cinema .... Girgaum
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
To-day for "Amas", Matinee 2-30 P.M.
4th 'Royal' Week!
The Mammoth Historical Jewel Picture that is the Rage of Patriotic B'bay for the last 24 days! A "Royal" Release

"UMAJI NAIK"
Starring:—
KESHAVRAO DATEY,
KAMALA BARODKER
The Political Picture which no Patriot should miss!
Matinee To-day: 2-30 P.M.
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
★ SHANTA APTE ★
★ RAM MARATHEY ★
★ PARASHRAM ★
IN
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(HINDI)
The PRABHAT Touch to SHRI KRISHNA
AT
CENTRAL
CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM

ATTACK ON UNARMED TEXTILE WORKERS

Sequel To Union's Protest Against Dismissal Of Birla Mill Men

DELHI, (By Mail).

The Secretary of the Textile Labour Union, Delhi, writes:—

When Sreemati Chando Bibi, Messrs. Ajit Dasgupta, Ganga Singh and other workers were making announcement of a meeting this afternoon to protest against the alleged wrongful dismissal of many workers from the Birla Mills, which was to be held today at Subzimandi, under the auspices of Textile Labour Union. Some persons from the mills came with hunters and lathis, made an attack on Mr. Ajit Dasgupta and attempted to snatch away the red flag, but the united strength of the workers who were at that time coming out from the mills, baffled the attempt.

Then the men attacked the unarmed workers with lathis and also threw stones on them. Monzoor Ahmad a worker of the weaving department was badly wounded on several parts of his head and many other workers were also injured. Sreemati Chando Bibi also received injuries. A case was registered at the Subzimandi Thana.

A meeting was held the same evening with Sreemati Chando Bibi in the chair and a resolution condemning the assaults on unarmed workers and also demanding the re-instatement of the dismissed workers, was unanimously adopted.

SITUATION IN SIKAR

'Will Political Rights Of Rao Raja Be Defined?

Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya President of the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The Sikar agitation has entered into an important phase since the Public Committee, which is responsible for so much agitation in Sikar has declared its creed to be the achievement of responsible government under the aegis of the Rao Raja. Hitherto the Public Committee was fighting for certain demands on behalf of the Rao Raja, which having their own justifications must be treated on their merits; but they had little relation with political and civil rights of the people. And in fact there are intelligent critics of the agitation who stand on this ground keeping mentally aloof from the agitation. But now the Public Committee having defined as its object the establishment of responsible Government, there should be no reason for any critic to remain indifferent.

The question of sovereignty does not come in the way. If Rao Raja's sovereignty is established it is well and good for the people of Sikar, because I learn from reliable source that the Rao Raja has declared his intention to hand over all his powers to the popular representatives. If so, the object of the Public Committee is gained. But if, on the contrary, sovereignty rights go to Jaipur Maharaja, the Public Committee will only have to extend its scope of agitation from Sikar Thikana to the Jaipur State by joining hands with the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, which is established for this very object.

In my humble opinion, the problem of Sikar people will not entirely be solved unless the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the State is left to the representatives of the people, the Maharaja himself remaining as the trustee of the State. The Jaipur Maharaja is regarded as an intelligent ruler having the good of his subjects at heart and his timely acceding to this public demand will simply justify this regard and enhance his reputation as a popular ruler.

It is in his and his subjects' interest, therefore, that I implore the Jaipur Maharaja to rise to the occasion and not only get defined the political rights of Sikar Rao Raja, but also declare his intention to grant all political and civic rights to his people immediately."

Alleged Corruption In Madras P. W. D.

OOTACAMUND, June 25.

As various complaints have been made to the Government regarding prevalence of corruption in the Public Works Department, the Minister for Public Works, it is learnt, is contemplating the instituting of an enquiry into the allegations.—United Press.

Calcutta, June 25.—His Excellency Sir Robert Reid who arrived here this morning from Shillong, assumed charge of office as Governor of Bengal at 5 p. m. in the throne room of Government House.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

PROBLEMS OF THE PROLETARIAT

How They Should Be Approached

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The "flotsam and jetsam" of the first tempestuous fury attending a great political upheavel which the coming into power of the Congress in seven provinces constituted, are gradually disappearing, and instead serious, real, live, problems, economic as well as political, are emerging to the surface, demanding solution. The task that faces Congress and other provincial governments is by no means an easy one. Indeed it is delicate, complex, baffling. Budgets have to be balanced with lean finances—the legacy of a transitional past. Side by side, election pledges demand fulfilment. An account has to be rendered by the Cabinets to an expectant and hopeful electorate. Money needs to be found for nation-building departments. A fresh impetus has to be given to commerce, trade and industry, and new spheres and fresh fields of development and expansion opened out to them. The masses, the backbone of Indian Society, conscious of new power, call for uplift, and feel entitled to primary consideration at the hands of their representatives in the Cabinets. As if these problems are not baffling by themselves, the provincial administrations to-day find themselves in the welter of conflicting political ideologies, and in a veritable storm of new economic forces, let loose by a changing order of things, the momentum of which, as much as their course, it is difficult to measure or to regulate.

NOT LOST THEIR GRIP.

And yet, despite the chaotic medley of economic and political forces born of a transitional upheavel, it must be admitted that the new governments have not lost their grip. Experimental though the constitutional change is, it is remarkable how the representatives of the people have risen to the occasion, and with commendable patience and tact are tackling one difficult problem after another. In their noble mission they cannot but have the co-operation of all sober minded people.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

The overpowering danger to-day, however, to the smooth evolution of a new order of things, does not lie so much in the weakness of provincial finances, or in the extravagant demands of the electorate for nation-building activity. It does not emerge even from the increasing gulf between communal interests, and the seeming tension between communities. In due course provincial finances are bound to improve. Careful economies, on the one hand, and increased sources of revenue on the other, may enable provincial governments to devote greater attention to nation building and mass uplift activities. The growth of good sense and a consciousness of community of interests may gradually narrow down the gulf that divides the communities, if they cannot actually bridge it. It is from a different source, therefore, that the stability of the present social and economic fabric is menaced. The conflict between capital and labour, between the landlord and the tenant, in short between the so-called "haves" and the "have nots" is assuming proportions and a form sufficient to shake the equanimity of all those who are interested in the peaceful evolution of a new era of economic and political life in India. One hears the wild clamour of a class struggle. Ill digested ideologies are dangled before peasants and workers and given the illusion of an Utopia.

Congress Governments are not to blame for the new menace; nor is the Congress directly responsible for this new phase in our political life. But that the menace is there, both Congressmen and non-Congressmen cannot deny. The signs of it are to be seen in the Kisan movements of the United Provinces, and Behar, and in the temporary dislocation of industry in Cawnpore, in Jamshedpur, Asansol, Kulti, and certain parts of Bombay.

A new political order does and must bring with it an element of license, which the forces of transition have erstwhile perhaps been compelled to suppress. A certain amount of instability is inevitable with the first fast swing of the pendulum. It is likely that much of the wild outbursts of class hatred, and much of the unexplicable unrest in industrial areas is due to the newborn sense of political power on the part of the working classes on the one hand, and the removal of extraneous political restraint on the other. Even if it be so, it is all the more necessary that all the sober elements of Society should combine, and put their heads together, to prevent the new phenomenon becoming a menace as much to Society as to the working classes themselves. A healthy working class movement is a source of strength to a country. It is the sign of progress and evolution. It would be wrong to decry the newborn consciousness on the part of the working class of its rights, or of its human existence, and to force the proletariat to its original state of abyssmal passivity and ignorance. That would be a crime against Society and the Nation. What is required to-day is to direct this consciousness into healthy channels, to lead and guide it along the path of constructive evolution, and to link it with other forces of national progress, so that instead of becoming a menace to itself and to Society, it should become a source of strength to the nation, and a means of securing for labour its proper and legitimate place in Society.

NO NEED FOR CLASS WEDGE

It has to be admitted that the situation has been left too much to fiery enthusiasts and responsible elements have taken up an attitude of mild passivity. No serious attempt has been made to understand how far there is a harmony of interests of labour and capital, and to what extent any disregard of this fundamental fact by either party may injure the interests of both. The position in India is not the same as it is in some of the Western countries to-day, or was at any time after the industrial revolution. Political conditions in India are different. The structure of society is not the same. The economic position is not identical. Properly understood, there can be, and there is no justification for driving a class wedge between capital and labour in India. It is not suggested that labour has not its separate serious grievances, which merit redress. But what needs to be impressed is the fact, that any attempt to initiate the extreme methods of the West for securing the redress of these grievances, may seriously injure capital and labour both if not also imperil the prosperity of the country as a whole. It is therefore in a spirit of sympathy, co-operation and intelligent appreciation of the difficulties of both sides, that the present position has to be studied and the problems of the proletariat solved.

H. E. the Viceroy feeding the cow and calf presented to him by H. R. H. the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

LIFT BAN ON NARIMAN

Arya Prathinidhi Sabha Official's Petition To Nizam

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 25.

A petition has been addressed to the Nizam requesting the rescinding of the ban order on Mr. Nariman, Counsel, in the Hyderabad City Communal Disturbances Case by the Secretary, Hyderabad State Aryasamaj Disabilities Removal Standing Committee appointed by the Arya Prathinidhi Sabha, Hyderabad.

The petitioner points out that the ban order against Counsel of the accused's choice is interference with the course of justice and in the event of the accused not taking part in trial, any adverse judgment will be an irrevocable and permanent blot on the administration. The accused are not connected with Mr. Nariman's politics.

The case in question is to come off to-day but the public were intimated last evening that it was postponed for a fortnight to July 11, thus granting, in all, three weeks' postponement as desired by the accused on the opening day.

Dr. Miss Saraswati Dharamdas Vora, M.B.B.S. (Bombay) F. R. F. P. S. (Glasgow) and D.C.O.G. (London) is returning to India to-morrow by "Conte Verde". She passed her M.B.B.S. examination in 1934 after a brilliant career at the Grand Medical College and gained experience for two years in midwifery and gynaecology at the Wadia Maternity and K.E.M. Hospitals. She intends opening a hospital in Bombay.

BEWARE OF CHOLERA INFECTION!

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending 18th June:—

CHOLERA.

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 20 attacks and 9 deaths against 52—34 in the previous week. These cases were from Sholapur district (11 cases and 4 deaths against nil); Surat (6—3 against 19—12); Ahmednagar (2—1 against 14—4) and Nasik (1—1 against nil).

In view of the prevalence of cholera in United Provinces, Central Provinces and H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and also sporadic outbreaks in the above districts in this province there is an apprehension of the disease spreading especially by the movements of the pilgrims attending the ensuing Ashadhi fair at Pandharpur. All the intending pilgrims are, therefore, advised to guard themselves against the infection by getting themselves inoculated at the nearest dispensary before starting on the pilgrimage.

PLAGUE.

Three cases and five deaths from plague were recorded in the province during the week which occurred in Satara district as against 5—2 in the previous week. They occurred only in one village.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 15, bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 3,169.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 32—6; Poona 27—1; Kanara 17—0, Kolaba 16—4; Satara 15—4; East Khandesh 9—1; Thana 9—1; Ahmednagar 3—2; Bijapur 3—1; Surat 8—1; Ahmedabad 7—6; West Khandesh 5—0; Nasik 4—0; Belgaum 4—0; Bombay Suburban 1—0; and Bombay City 9—9. Total 179 attacks and 36 deaths against 137—35 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Seven cases and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the province during the week against 2—1 in the preceding week, Bombay City had 6—3 and Ahmedabad town 1—0.

INFLUENZA.

Two deaths from Influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday. only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers).	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

JOIN FELLOWSHIP TO SERVE SOCIETY

Mrs. Hansa Mehta's Appeal To Women

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who presided on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the Women's Fellowship of Service, Poona, delivered a long address, extracts from which are given below:—

I am very happy to preside over this function to-day in celebration of the second anniversary of the Fellowship of Service and to congratulate my friends Miss Bhalerao and Miss Gokhale on the splendid work they have been able to show during the last year. The Fellowship of Service is still in its infancy and yet it has well established itself in the estimation of people. The reason for this is very obvious. The great Sanskrit poet has said: "Merit alone, wherever it is, irrespective of sex and age is worthy of respect." The institution has proved its merit by the useful work it has been doing as the very interesting report read before us this afternoon tells us.

ORGANISED WORK NECESSARY

It is a pity that more women have not come forward to join the Fellowship for the field of social service or any kind of service to the country that women can render is vast. In these days of organised work, individual efforts will not go a long way. Women, who are anxious to do something should, therefore, not hesitate to join this institution. The rigours of mental training which is very essential for the cultivation of the scientific outlook is worthwhile undergoing if one is anxious to give the best to the country. No amount of eloquence, no amount of platform speaking can outweigh in utility the efforts of those whose work is based on scientific knowledge. We have enough of haphazard efforts, we want more systematic work. It is what the Fellowship gives. It gives a very sound training under tried workers for any kind of service, political or social that the women may wish to render. I would, therefore, like to impress upon young women who wish to enter the field of politics or social service to join the Fellowship and undergo that training.

She then referred to the services of the founder members of the Fellowship service and said that while Miss Balerao had undertaken the work of organising women on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference, Miss Gokhale had chosen a more restricted sphere, even though her services were of vital importance.

She denounced the practice of setting up a lower standard for women in intellectual life. She made an appeal to the Servants of India Society to change a clause in their constitution and accept women as their members? Instead of playing the foster-mother, she wanted the society to open its portals to women and admit them as her own children? No constitution should be rigid and the Servants of India Society with all its liberal traditions will she hoped, not hesitate to recognise the signs of time and make the great change.

ASSAM'S ACTING GOVERNOR SWORN IN

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR June 25.

G. P. Hogg, Bengal's Chief Secretary, assumed charge of Governor of Assam this morning in Government House. Justice Castello of Calcutta High Court administered the oath.

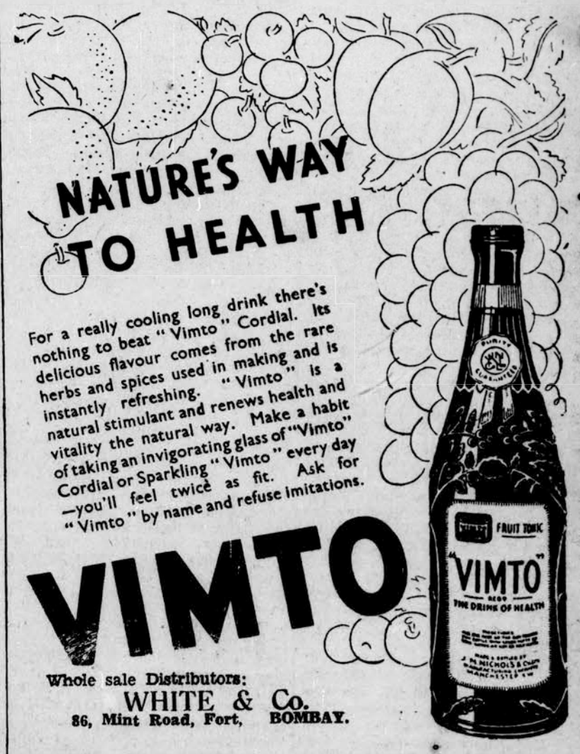
KNOCKED DOWN BY RUNNING TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 25.

It is understood two road repairers and one constable of the permanent way department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were knocked down by a train at midnight yesterday between Sayan and Utran Stations. The Railway Police are investigating.

THE "JEWEL" OF ALL REPUTED OILS IS COCOLA SCENTED HAIR OIL
Jewel of India
Calcutta.


NATURE'S WAY TO HEALTH
For a really cooling long drink there's nothing to beat "Vimto" Cordial. Its delicious flavour comes from the rare herbs and spices used in making and is instantly refreshing. "Vimto" is a natural stimulant and renews health and vitality the natural way. Make a habit of taking an invigorating glass of "Vimto" Cordial or Sparkling "Vimto" every day —you'll feel twice as fit. Ask for "Vimto" by name and refuse imitations.
VIMTO
Whole sale Distributors:
WHITE & Co.
86, Mint Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
"VIMTO"
FRUIT TONIC
THE DRINK OF HEALTH

Lova Pastilles
FOR
COUGH, COLDS and all INFECTIONS of THROAT.
INVALUABLE for SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
12 As. for a Tin.
Agents:— MALGHAM BROS., Bombay.

KASTURI PILLS
Restores Lost Manhood thickens the vital fluid stops urethral discharge and increases retentive power to a great extent. Price Rs. 2 only. HAKIM M. S. ZAMAN, 42, Dharamtolla Street, P. O. Box 8905 Calcutta.

DEAFNESS
"DEAFKILLER" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight, partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold, by fever, by collapsed nerves, by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 9.
Available at all leading Chemists.
Agents: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, BOMBAY.
DEAFKILLER
THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS

NO MORE CASTOR OIL
with its nasty smell and disagreeable taste
USE INSTEAD
CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES
Non-Gripping, Non-Habit-Forming, Sweet Pleasant and Effective Laxative and Purgative.

HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST TASTE or SMELL of CASTOR OIL, Tastes Only Like Chocolate.
For Children, Adults and Old Persons
Bottles of 25 Chocolates Re. 1; 50's Re. 1-12; and 100's Rs. 3 each also in small Trial Packets of 3 Chocolates Annas 2 only.
Obtainable of all Chemists and dealers everywhere.
For trial Sample apply P. O. Box 58, KARACHI (India).
Agents for Bombay: CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL & CO. Chemists, Princess Street, Mangaldas Road BOMBAY

Role Of Reserve Bank Of India

Its Importance As Country's Central Banking Institution

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Prof. Sohrab R. Davar at the Reserve Bank of India Hall, on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association where Mr. M. B. Nanavaty, the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, presided:

The idea of having a Central Bank is comparatively modern which aims at the regulation of the output of paper currency under proper control of a Central Financial Institution with sole right of note issue. In other words, the Central Bank is expected to be the sole channel for the output and making of legal tender currency. It is expected to be the holder of Cash Balances and the Reserves of the State as well as of other Banks in the Country. Thus it is expected that through the instrumentality of this Bank, wherever necessary, a requisite contraction and expansion of Currency can be made with a view to maintain the stability of the prices. Again, the Central Bank is expected to control the Ratio of Foreign Exchange as well as fix it from time to time, bearing in mind the interest of the Country it belongs to. In the times of crisis and emergency, as far as possible, the Central Bank of the Country is expected to be the principal medium for providing emergency credit and should also have the paramount position in the market of the country, the well-being of whose money and discount market should be under its special supervision and care.

Though in most of the important countries in the pre-war days there used to be Bank which had through convention or legislation, obtained a predominant position and functioned more or less on the footing of the Central Bank of the Country concerned, it was not until after the close of the disastrous Great War that this idea was crystallised. In the year 1920, an International Finance Conference was held at Brussels where all the important countries of the world were represented and the Conference suggested by resolution passed by it, to the effect that every important country should take immediate steps to establish a Central Bank as the Country's Central Bank, and that where there were Banks more or less functioning as Central Banks, those should be brought in line with the modern idea of Central Banks. Since the resolution was passed good many existing banks of important countries of the world have drastically over-hauled their constitution with a view to conform with this idea. In the words of the Central Banking Commission, "The two principal tasks of the Reserve Bank will be (1) to maintain the internal value of the rupee and (2) to control the credit situation in India which would include the rate of interest at which credit would be available to trade and industry." The Central Banking Commission further laid down that the Reserve Bank should not compete with Commercial Banks for profit, but it ought to be in a position to operate in the open market and compete with the Commercial Banks so as to make its policy effective.

EARLY STEPS TO ESTABLISH RESERVE BANK.

This idea was taken up by the Finance Minister of the time, late Sir Basil Blackett. In India, the Government Finance Department was in charge of Currency with the result that the function of contracting and expanding currency was in its hands. It was noticed and commented on in those days that the function was most unsatisfactorily performed for the simple reason that a Government Department not being in close touch with the Business and the Banking world of the country cannot possibly appreciate the full value of the requirements of the monetary and business market. The ratio difficulty which depleted our reserve of gold was another factor which was considerably exciting the public mind and it was eventually decided that immediate steps to establish the Reserve Bank of India as a Central Banking institution of India should be taken. Unfortunately, as we all know, the early efforts to pass such a Bill were unsuccessful. Ultimately however, our Legislature has given us the present Act under which our Reserve Bank of India functions as the Country's Central Bank.

SHAREHOLDERS' BANK.

Our Central Reserve Bank of India is a Shareholders' Bank and not what is known as the State Bank. There was a difference of opinion as to whether we should have a State Bank or a Shareholders' Bank and ultimately, I am glad to find that we decided in favour of the Shareholders' Bank. This decision is in conformity with the decision arrived at the most important centres of the world where Central Banks are generally Shareholders' Banks because experience has proved that otherwise, Central Banks might be over-shadowed by the influence of the State and the political parties in power, instead of functioning as an independent institution as far as they can, under the circumstances that they have to manage the country's currency and to act as a Banker of the Government. The only objection that was urged against our Central Bank being a Shareholders' Bank was that it might fall into the hands or under the influence of large capitalists and that the profits made might go to the pockets of this class of people.

"PREDOMINANTLY A BANKER'S BANK"

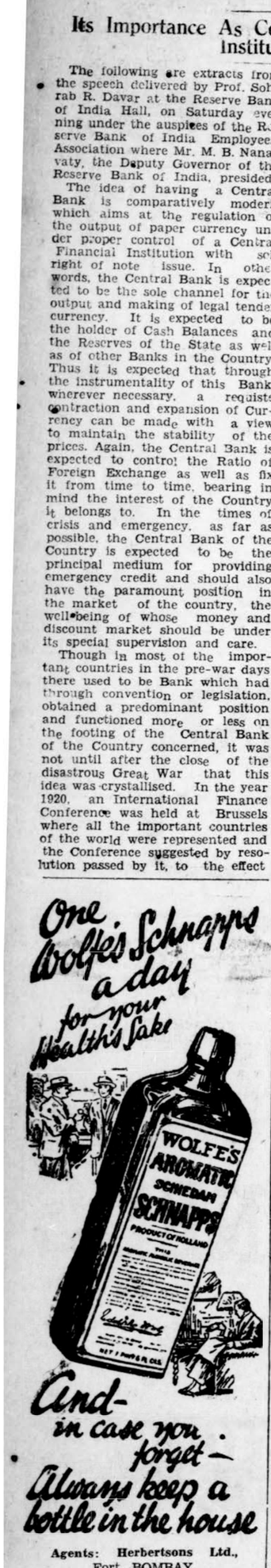
No doubt, the Reserve Bank is predominantly a Bankers' Bank and according to Section 17, it can do business with the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, and Local Authorities, Banks, and other persons. The scheduled banks particularly, will be the banks through which it will function as far as the banking side of the business is concerned. However, there are other very important functions, which have been assigned to the Reserve Bank, and I am sorry to state that there are complaints to the effect that these functions have been so far neglected. The principal grievance as far as I have noiced is in this regard, in connection with Agricultural Credit and co-operation with Provincial Co-operative Banks as well as other Banks or organisations engaged in the business of Agricultural Credit. I submit that it is the most important function of a Central Reserve Bank, such as ours, for the simple reason that the bulk of this country's resources are agricultural. Our agriculturist is downtrodden and poor. He is being assisted to a certain extent by our Provincial co-operative Banks especially formed for the purpose, as well as other Banks engaged in the business of Agricultural credit. These efforts are not sufficient and these Institutions are badly in need of the financial support of the Reserve Bank on the lines contemplated by the Reserve Bank of India Act. This problem is a problem of paramount importance of the country which is predominantly an agricultural country, the bulk of its population managing to exist in a very meagre way on its agricultural products and its income. If therefore, India is to be raised to the height of prosperity, which it aspires after, the Agriculturist must be assisted with finance through the Reserve Bank.

INDIANISE STAFF RAPIDLY

I am glad to find that the offices at the present are held in Reserve Bank of India, by Indian officers. India is a country which can boast of possessing Banking Institutions from time to time immemorial, i.e., dating back to a period when Europe was practically in a savage state. The Genius of the people, or at least a section of it, which has from times immemorial dealt with finance is famous throughout the world. Under the circumstances, three is no reason why the whole of the staff of the Reserve Bank from top to bottom as well as the Imperial Bank, should not be Indianised.

The staff officers as well as others appointed by the Imperial Bank of India are from its Indian staff, or recruited from outside from Indian Scholars, have proved satisfactory. Under the circumstances, I regret to find from the correspondence carried on with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that the Imperial Bank authorities have adopted regulations which I am informed are calculated to do ranks injustice to the Indian staff and the Indian public. I trust that I am inaccurate in my statement, and there I am open to correction but there is a distinct rumour of a substantial character that a new regulation was formulated somewhere in the year 1936 makes it impossible for the recruits from the Indian staff to rise to the staff officers' grades as they would retire on the ground of Superannuation before they reach them. I am also informed that outside recruitment is now entirely stopped on the excuse that recruitment from the staff should be the first consideration with the result that Indians cannot be staff officers or rise to higher appointments.

As I have stated, before, I trust that this rumour is inaccurate, because, if it is accurate I am afraid the Indian public with whom this Great Bank has to deal is at present in no temper to put up with such a situation. Personally, knowing as I do, the state of mind of the bulk of the Joint Stock Company investors, this position is sure to bring about a storm of protest as well as necessary action with a view to put an end to such a situation. I therefore appeal to the Imperial Bank of India Authorities to immediately issue a statement clearly showing to the public what their new regulations are and reassuring them that the Indianisation of the staff of the Imperial Bank is progressing as rapidly as they had promised in open meetings as well as to the representative of their Shareholders. The question is of too great an importance to remain where it is.


One Wolfe's Schnapps a day for your Health's Sake
WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
SCHNAPPS
PRODUCT OF HOLLAND
And- in case you forget- Always keep a bottle in the house
Agents: Herbertsons Ltd., Fort, BOMBAY.

NERVES AND STRENGTH IN FULL SWING BY THIS NATURAL GIFT

Doctors and food authorities know the essential value of the Vitamins contained in Vitophenes, nature's greatest gift for health and happiness. Its nutritive constituents—consisting of Red Bone Marrow, Lecethin, Yolk of Eggs, Iron etc.—supply practically every element required by nature for the development of a strong, healthy body an an active mind.

You need not live the rest of your life as a weakling Vitophenes will produce within you the natural power to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and energy. Vitophenes increases vitality, physical and mental forces, by leaps and bounds, brings sound sleep, makes you look young and energetic, always fit for the day's work Vitophenes is supplied in bottles of 50 at Re. 1-12 only by all Chemists and stores everywhere. Advt.

Serious Handicap To Economic Swaraj

(Continued from page 12)

rangement with United Kingdom and certain Indian States with regard to the grant of double tax relief provided for under Section 49 of the present Act. They also opposed the powers vested under Section 60 (1) of the present Act in the Governor-General to notify certain incomes from exemptions of tax. The Committee further expressed the view that appeals to the High Court should be both on points of law and facts.

TAX ON FOREIGN INCOME.

As regards the taxation of foreign income of residents, the Committee further suggested that tax paid abroad by residents on their foreign income should be allowed as an expense in computing their foreign income for assessment of tax.

As regards the new provision requiring the banks to file in the return of the payment of interests exceeding Rs. 200, the Committee were opposed to the proposal and favoured the continuance of the present section. While approving the proposed amendment of Section 42 relating to income of non-residents in the hands of their agents, the Committee decided to ask the Government to examine the repercussions of the acceptance of such an amendment on the future markets business in India and suggested that the case of this business should be dealt by an incorporation of a special clause.

DUMPING OF FOREIGN SALT.

The Committee considered the situation arising out of the dumping of foreign salt in India within three months of the refusal of the Government of India to continue their protection to the Indian Salt Industry and decided to urge upon the Government of India to take immediate action under Sea Customs Act with regard to the reported shipments of over 13,000 tons of foreign salt from Liverpool and Port Said and further to introduce a Bill to suitably protect the Indian Salt Industry against further import of foreign salt into India.

The Committee considered the invitation of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs for submission of tenders for the conveyance of mails by steamer services between India and Burma, Iran, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Durban and decided to represent to the Government of India to enter into short term contracts in respect of the carriage of these mails with a view to enable Indian shipping interests to offer and participate for the carriage of such mails in future.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 231 kc|s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc|s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc|s. for Transmission III.

a.m.

8 Indian Music. 11-30 Indian Music

p.m.

12-55 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 European Music. 5-30 Quest Hour. 6-30 Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society. 7-20 Memories Revived. 7-40 Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society. 8-18 Memories Revived (contd.) 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Bombay's High Rents. Talk in Marathi by R. R. Bakhale. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Khan Saheb Abdul Karim. 9-45 Bombay Parliament. 10-0 Shamla Mazgaonkar

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 Kc/s.

a. m.

7-0 Classical Concert 7-30 Silver Screen Reflections 7-50 Popular Tunes 8-5 Surbahar Solo 8-15 Ghazals and Bhajans 8-40 News In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

12-0 noon Music in Words

p. m.

1-0 Vellore Lady Listener's Choice.

TRANSMISSION III

p. m.

6-0 Sentimental Songs 6-50 Serenaders 7-20 Movie Tune 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 A Recital 8-15 Overhauling of Indian Universities talk in Hindustani by M. M. Said 8-30 Bait Bazi 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Orchestral Concert 10-0 Road up to Kashgar talk by C. S. Jacobs 10-15 Orchestral Concert 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.

p. m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 Instrumental Trio 7-45 Fifteen Minutes of Light Music 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Akhtar Jahan 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Vocal Variety. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-30 Violin Masters. 1-6 Vocal Recital. 1-21 John Barbirolli and his Orchestra. Weather for Ocean 1-36 School Programme. 1-51 Sunita Das Gupta. 1-57 Etching or Writings on Glass. Talk by R. N. Das. 2-6 Gramophone Records. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Bisha Briksha. 6-51 Kashi Nath Chatterjee. 7-16 Anath Nath Bose. 7-51 Tactics in Statistics. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Abdul Razak Khan. 8-41 Parula Chakravarty. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Musical Novelties. 9-36 Activities of Ex-Service Association. Talk by Major S. E. Tee. 9-51 Ted Fragopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Lal Mohammad. 6-0 Zeenat Begam. 6-20 Jafar Khan. 6-25 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 7-0 Lal Mohammad. 7-20 Champa Kali. 7-25 Zeenat Begam. 7-45 Deeds and Events. Talk in Hindustani by K. S. Ghaznavi. 8-0 Hour with villagers. 9-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Lal Mohamınad. 10-0 Zeenat Begam and Lal Mohammad. 10-10 Zeenat Begam. 10-25 Sarod-i-Mastana. 10-40 Last Year's Hits.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086, kc|s.

p.m.

6-30 Classical Music. 6-50 Badrunnisa Begam of Santokhagarh. 7-5 Airvoice Orchestra. 7-30 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Mushaira. Talk in Hindustan by A. M. Salik. 8-15 Badrunnisa Begam. 8-25 Gramophone Concert. 8-55 Classical Music. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Effects of Propaganda on Masses. A talk by G. C. Chatterjee. 10-0 Badrunnisa Begam. 10-15 Classical Music. 10-35 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 10-40 Badrunnisa Begam.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,622 kc|s.

p.m.

6-30 Nabi Jan. 6-55 Purshotam Das. 7-20 Ameerunnisa Begam. 7-45 Gossip in Literature. Talk in Hindustani by Niaz Fatehpuri. 8-0 Nabi Jan. 8-25 Ameerunnisa Begam. 8-50 Nabi Jan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Kabir Day. 9.55 Bhagat Kabeer talk in Hindustani by D. Bhargava; 10.5 Kahat Kabir suno bhai sadho a feature: 10.25 Mohammad Ashraf; 10.30 Ameerunnisa; 10.35 Prem yatra.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s.

p.m.

5.30 Trivandrum sisters: vocalists; 6.30 Sudhabangala on Vina by A I R artist; 6.35 Nilakanta Iyer: vocalist; 7.45 Trivandrum sisters; 8.15 Fortnightly causerie of world events in Tamil by T. S. Chokalingam; 8.30 Nilakanta Iyer; 9.0 Kumari Susheela Anand Rao; 9.15 News weather; 9.30 Order, order talk by Rukmini Lakshmipathi; 9.45 A I R Carnatic orchestra; 9.55 Nilakanta Iyer.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres., 4.950 kc/s.

p.m.

5.30 to 6.0 Programme as in Madras I; 6.0 For the villager (Telugu); 6.30 For the villager (Tamil); 7.0 to 9.45 Programmes as in Madras I; 9.45 Marjorie Luetscher: Pianoforte; 10.15 Music of delibes.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH (to 9.0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m); GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.); GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.); GSG (to 8.30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.); GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

p.m.

7.25 Service of sea; 8.15 Band of 2nd battalion; 8.50 Test; 9.0 Town to night; 9.0 News; 9.50 Music hall songs; 10.0 Test commentary; 10.10 For Colonial service; 10.30 John MacArthur quintet; 10.50 C. test commentary; 10.50 to 11.45 Arabic programme.

Astro-Bio Chemical And Homoeopathic Clinic

(From A Correspondent)

The above clinic on the lines of the illustrious American biochemist, physician and author was opened at 233, Shekh Memon Street, Shroff Bazar opposite Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay on 23rd inst. at 3 p.m. when at a large gathering presided over by Sheth Harjivan Valji Thakkar speeches were delivered by Dr. G. B. Patel and Dr. J. J. Shroff of the said Clinic on Homoeopathy and Astro-Biochemistry.

Sheth Harjivan Valji spoke in very high terms of the treatment he had personally taken under the late lamented Dr. Gour for stone in kidney and said that he was still being homoeopathically treated with complete success without operation. The gathering dispersed after good wishes to the clinic.

Covers Bearing Alleged Used Stamps Detained

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Two covers bearing alleged used stamps have been detained by the authorities of the Karachi General Post Office. Both the covers were addressed to some up-country places.

In the complaint made to the police it is alleged that the respective senders of the covers attempted to remove the seal marks from the stamps, but did not completely succeed.

Neither the covers nor the letters contain the addresses of the senders.—United Press.

Andhra Province Students' Conference

MADRAS, June 25.

The Andhra Students' Federation has elected Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, to preside over the Andhra Provincial Students' Conference to be held in October next.

The Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces, will open the Conference.—United Press.

OUTBREAK OF ENTERIC FEVER

Bombay Govt. To Hold Investigation Into Causes

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department writes:—

Owing to the outbreak of enteric fever in Bombay Suburbs and in Northern part of Bombay City Government have decided to undertake an investigation into the cause of the outbreak and into the method of its spread. The success of this investigation will depend to a large extent on the co-operation obtained from the Medical Profession and the Public and Government trust that such co-operation will be forthcoming in full measure.

Arrangements have been made at the Haffkine Institute for a bacteriological examination of blood and excreta free of charge and any medical man who "suspects" enteric fever in a patient has only got to communicate with the Director of the Institute either personally, by letter or by telephone (No. 60679) when a doctor will be sent round to collect samples and the results of the tests will be communicated to the attending physician as early as possible. At this visit or subsequently, it may be necessary to collect from the patient's house samples of water from the tap or well, of milk, etc., and it is hoped that the public will co-operate in the collection of these samples.

Medical men need not be reminded that the Bacilli of enteric fever tend to disappear from the blood towards the end of the first week of the illness and that Widal's reaction may not develop till later in the 2nd week. It is therefore suggested that every case of continuous fever of more than four or five days duration should be immediately notified unless the rise of temperature could be explained by the presence of a definite clinical lesion like tonsillitis, pneumonia, etc.

Cases which are confirmed by Bacteriological examination or are clinically typical will only be entered on the register as enteric fever.

with Sal Hepatica

A morning glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica is the finest system regulator you can take. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener and antacid combined: a 3-way tonic! The gentle but thorough laxative action of Sal Hepatica enables your system to get rid of wastes and toxins by *natural* means. Containing tonic spa minerals. Sal Hepatica stimulates the liver and flow of bile from the gall-bladder. When the bile flows freely digestion improves. Your liver can do its important work of extracting poisons from the blood-stream. Your kidneys are no longer overstrained.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

the TONIC SPA LAXATIVE that checks BLOOD ACIDITY

From all Chemists and Stores.

MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA) LTD. POST BOX 773, - - - - BOMBAY.

YOUTH! HEALTH! COMPLEXION!

DEPEND upon the quality and extent of good blood in you. This tropical hot weather, coupled with the incessant worries accruing from the struggle for life and existence sap you of your energy and blood and make you wane, pale and aenimic.

PRUMTO (Pronounced Proomto) is an unadulterated extract of Persian Zirash, Prums, Grapes and other fruits, which are well known for increasing and purifying blood. With a few weeks use of this cooling delicious cordial, even the very pale and aenimic will put on a healthy, rosy complexion.

PRUMTO does not contain artificial essences or colour like other imitations.

For blood-building and regulating digestion PRUMTO is unsurpassed.

Our other health products include Kalvert's Orange, Lemon, Syrups, Delicious Chutnies, Pickles, Pearl Barley.

Obtainable at all restaurants and Stores.

A. KALVERT & CO., 123, Upper Duncan Road, Bombay 8. 'Phone: 42414.

BARGAIN IN FURNITURE FOR SHOP

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL before end of the month, made to order furniture in perfectly good condition like new, consisting of GLASS SIDED CUPBOARDS, SHOW CASES TABLES, CHAIRS, Etc., at Bargain prices.

Those wishing to open new shop or adding furniture should not miss opportunity to see the furniture at

JIMMY & CO.,
EMPRESS MAHAL, KHODADAD CIRCLE, DADAR.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

EROS

Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 P.M.

LAST DAY!
DEANNA DURBIN'S
Greatest Musical Hit
'MAD ABOUT MUSIC'
It bubbles with gaiety . . . sparkles with youth . . . . glitters with smartness MUSIC of breath taking beauty. . . . Sung by the glory girl of matchless voice.
DEANNA DURBIN
FROM TO-MORROW
For 3 days only
DEANNA DURBIN
in
"100 MEN & A GIRL"
FROM FRIDAY, 1st July
For 3 days
DEANNA DURBIN
in
"THREE SMART GIRLS"
Daily Matinee: Reduced Rates
Re. 1|2; 9 as. & 6 as.

METRO
WHERE THE LION ROARS
Telephone 31045
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
2nd BIG WEEK!
No Picture Has Ever Equalled It!
GRETA GARBO CHARLES BOYER
in
"MARIE WALEWSKA"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
NEXT CHANGE—
Jeanette MacDONALD
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE FIREFLY"

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BRING YOUR LADY TO
SWING YOUR LADY
HUMPHREY BOGART · FRANK McHUGH
LOUISE FAZENDA · NAT PENDLETON
PENNY SINGLETON · ALLEN JENKINS
THE WEAVER BROS. & ELVIRY
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE · Directed by RAY ENRIGHT
A ROLLICKING COMEDY
Also "FIRST TEST"
between England and Australia!

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
VICTOR McLAGLEN
Brian Donlevy—Louise Hovick
in 20TH CENTURY-FOX'S
"BATTLE OF BROADWAY"
More fighting, femme-chasing and UPROARIOUS FUN than were ever packed into one picture!
Also
"THE FIRST TEST"
between England & Australia!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 30, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 28, 1357
Parsi: Deh 25, 1307
Hightide: 11-41; 29-27
Lowtide: 4-44; 17-42
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 10m

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, June 23.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, June 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Congress House.

"AT HOME" TO HONOUR IRAQ CONSUL-GENERAL

An "at home" party was held on Saturday at Kasser Housain to H. E. Sir Tahsin Kadry, Consul-General for Iraq, by H. H. Saydna Taher Saiful Din the Mullaji Sahib of Dawoodi Bohra community a large gathering of prominent Muslims, Arabs, Egyptians, and Yemenites were present.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley accompanied by Mr. J. P. Irwin, Secretary, Lt.-Colonel T. C. Crichton, Military Secretary and Captain G. D. Chetwode left Kirkee for Bombay on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the Mayor of Bombay and his Rupee Fund Committee at the Willingdon Sports Club Bombay on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

OPERA HOUSE—"Two Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mademoiselle Docteur" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Battle of Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Swing Your Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Mad about Music" Daily at 2-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Marie Walewska" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Shall We Dance" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Tarzan-ki-Beti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Curly Top" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee today at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruv" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m
WEST-END—"Prithvi-Putra" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m

ORIGIN OF DARKNESS

At the hall of Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cawasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on the "Origin of Darkness". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

CITY TENANTS ORGANISE

New Constitution For Central Committee To Be Framed

An extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Tenants Central Committee was held at the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, Shetye Building, Parel, on Sunday afternoon to redraft the Constitution of the Committee. Mr. Indulal Yagnik presided.

A Committee of 10 members consisting of the following was formed to frame the new constitution, which will be placed before the Committee at a meeting, which will be held on Sunday next (3rd July): Messrs. B. K. Rao, Chandrakant, Govhandas Sharma, Thamankar, G. J. Mokal, Yosufalli G. Surti, B. A. Khedgikar, S. H. Jhabwala, Mirajkar and D. S. Vaidya (Convener).

Representatives of the following nine organisation participated in the general discussion concerning the future work of the body: G. Ward Tenants League, Labour Camp Tenants Committee, Imamwada Tenants Committee (Bhendi Bazaar), Bharathiya Navayuvak Mandal T.C. (Saitan Chowki), B. D. D., Chawl, T. C. (DeLisle Road), Bhadekari Sangh, Parbhadevi T. C., and C Ward T. League.

Members of the various organisations expressed that in view of the serious situation that has arisen due to the abnormal increase of rents in the City and the appointment of the Rent Enquiry Committee by the Government, a need has arisen to organise the tenants in a more disciplined manner.

The meeting to be called next Sunday would consider the new Constitution of B.T.C.C., which would then be referred to the various organisations for adoption.

BAN ON NARIMAN

Dadar Hindu Sabha Executive's Resolutions

(From A Correspondent.)

After condolence for the death of Sjt. C. V. Vaidya of Maharashtra the meeting of the Working Committee of Dadar Hindu Maha Sabha held recently condemned the reported confidential circular of the U. P. Ministry in which Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, is characterised as an undesirable communal agitator.

The meeting also strongly disapproved of the remarks of Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti against Sjt V. D. Savarkar while goving an interview tothe representative of "Navakal."

A resolution regarding the Nizam's ban on Sjt. Nariman was also passed.

REGISTERED GRADUATES CONSTITUENCY

Appeal For Support To C. C. Shah's Candidature

Messrs. R. K. Marzban, S. U. Shukla, R. V. Matkari, B. Abreo, Miss M. D. Shroff and Mr. C. A. Christie write:—

We wish to make this appeal to Registered Graduates, especially those belonging to the teaching profession, to support the candidature of Mr. C. C. Shah, M.A., B.T., LL.B., who is seeking election to the University Senate this year from the Registered Graduates Constituency.

Late Dr. Ambalal Patel

(From A Correspondent.)

Dr. Ambalal D. Patel of Jinja died on Wednesday the 1st of June, 1938 at the age of 30 years, leaving a widow and four children, to mourn his death.

After many rigorous vicissitude in India, Patel came over to East Africa with his wife in 1928, to serve in the Public School at Jinja. He proceeded to France for further education and with a thesis "The Contribution of Rishis", he took Doctorate in Philosophy.

He was a linguist of high order and a scholar of French, German, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit and English languages.

Great Example Of Dayalbagh

Madras To Establish Colonies On Its Model

The Secretary, Radhasoami Satsang Sabha, Dayalbagh, Agra has issued a Press Note, extract from which are given below:—

It is now one year since His Holiness Sahabji Maharaj Sir Anand Sarup of blessed memory, left the scene of His earthly activities. He passed away on the 24th June, 1937 in the city of Madras, leaving the continuation and further fulfilment of His great mission to His successor. His Holiness Sir Anand Sarup succeeded to the leadership of the Radhasoami Faith on the 13th December 1913, and the mantle of four great Spiritual Masters who preceded Him, fell upon him. The great distinction and conspicuousness with which He wore this mantle and bore the burden of His great task, is now a matter of history. During His regime, the Radhasoami Satsang and the community whose destinies He guided, took great strides forward. As a great Spiritual Master, His outlook was cosmopolitan. As an Indian He was intensely patriotic He felt for the backward condition of His countrymen and, like a farsighted Leader, saw that the salvation of the country lay in its industrial advancement and its coming into line with the more advanced countries of the world in matters industrial

PROGRESS OF ESTABLISHMENT

The present President of the Radhasoami Satsang Sabha is carrying out the programme of His Master with a will precision and accuracy which is all his own. During the year that has passed, a spinning and weaving mill has been acquired which has now been working for the last five months. It is expected to give an annual outturn of the value of 10 lacs if the mill is worked single shift.

The Dairy which has always been a centre of considerable attraction to visitors to Dayalbagh has also begun to show better results financially under the present management and we expect that it will now cease to be the losing proposition that it has hitherto been.

During the year, Dayalbagh has had the honour of being visited by several ministers of the Punjab, and of Bombay and Madras Presidencies, viz., the Hon'ble Ch. Sir Chhotu Ram, the Hon'ble Miyan Abdul Haye, the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie, the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri and the Hon'ble Mr. Muniswami Pillai. All of them were highly impressed with what they saw and the Madras Ministers became so enthusiastic over the humble work that is being done at Dayalbagh that they have set their mind on having colonies on the model of Dayalbagh established in the Madras Presidency.

Dayalbagh is a realised dream of ancient and modern times, a Utopia planted on the soil of modern India by one of its greatest sons, where year in and year out, the day is begun with silent meditation followed by the singing of praises of the Merciful Lord, and where everyone earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 26.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	95	78	0.3	0.8	—0.8
Amraoti	87	73	T	10.0	+4.7
Akola	89	73	0.3	10.7	+6.2
Ahmedabad	95	77	0.3	6.9	+3.3
Ajmer	90	71	0.5	3.9	+2.1
Ahmednagar	84	69	T	4.5	—0.1
Ambala	100	78	—	3.4	+1.1
Allahabad	95	79	0.2	7.7	+4.2
Benares	97	79	0.3	6.7	+3.3
Bareilly	92	79	—	11.0	+7.2
BOMBAY	87	79	—	30.3	+14.6
Bangalore	85	67	T	1.7	—0.9
Bhopal	84	74	0.6	15.5	—
Baroda	87	74	0.2	8.1	—
Belgaum	79	64	0.1	6.9	—
Bahawalpur	109	86	—	0	—0.5
Bijapur	91	70	0.1	5.6	+2.5
Bellary	95	76	—	0.9	—0.8
Bhavnagar	89	75	0.3	6.1	+2.3
Chittagong	85	78	0.7	23.8	+5.7
Calcutta	92	83	—	6.1	—3.9
Cuttack	94	79	0.2	8.3	+0.3
Cawnpore	92	86	0.1	9.5	+7.5
Calicut	86	76	0.1	33.5	+2.9
Colombo	87	80	—	1.2	—1.3
Cheerapunji	70	64	10.9	133.9	+48.9
Cocanada	97	84	—	6.1	+2.0
Cochin	84	76	T	24.4	—0.8
Dehra Dun	88	71	3.1	14.8	+8.4
Delhi	95	75	1.3	1.9	—0.3
Dehra I. Khan	106	83	—	1.4	+0.9
Darjeeling	64	58	2.6	27.3	+7.3
Desa	98	79	0.1	2.7	+1.2
Dalhousie	—	—	0.2	8.1	+3.4
Fort Sandeman	99	75	—	0.9	+0.4
Gorakhpur	92	77	—	8.9	+3.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	73	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	100	84	—	1.5	+1.2
Indore	84	73	T	16.0	+11.2
Jhansi	89	77	0.8	9.5	+6.7
Jubbulpore	87	76	T	8.5	+2.9
Jacobabad	112	85	—	0	—0.1
Jaipur	92	74	0.3	4.4	+2.7
Karwar	87	77	0.1	27.6	—4.8
Karachi	89	82	—	0.1	—0.7
Kodaikanal	66	53	0.2	2.5	—1.0
Khandwa	87	74	—	14.0	+9.5
Lucknow	90	79	0.1	11.8	+8.5
Ludhiana	96	77	—	1.7	+0.1
Lahore	91	72	0.4	5.1	+3.8
Lyallpur	96	82	—	4.3	+3.4
Multan	108	87	—	1.2	+0.7
Mysore	83	67	0.3	1.3	—1.5
Madras	94	79	—	1.8	+0.1
Maymyo	78	69	—	6.7	—1.3
Marmagoa	85	77	0.2	18.1	—
Malegaon	83	73	T	4.0	+0.2
Mussoorie	70	58	0.3	15.0	+11.7
Mahableshwar	66	61	1.5	68.3	+32.2
Murree	74	60	0.1	13.2	+10.2
Mount Abu	75	65	0.1	7.1	+3.8
Masulipatam	96	82	—	6.9	+3.0
Mandalay	95	77	—	3.8	—1.5
Mangalore	84	74	0.6	41.9	+9.4
Meerut	—	—	T	2.7	+0.7
Mercara	71	63	0.4	30.2	+7.4
Nagpur	87	74	0.1	14.4	+6.9
Ootacamund	62	53	T	2.9	—3.0
Patna	91	77	0.5	9.9	+3.4
Peshawar	103	83	—	0.7	+0.4
Poona	82	72	—	5.8	+1.6
Pachmarhi	73	67	0.8	15.1	+7.3
Port Blair	90	80	—	19.5	+2.1
Quetta	95	60	—	0	—
Ranchi	88	75	—	6.6	—1.4
Rawalpindi	93	70	0.2	13.0	+11.3
Rangoon	90	78	—	14.4	—1.0
Ratnagiri	86	78	0.1	48.9	+22.8
Rajkot	95	79	—	7.7	+4.1
Sialkot	—	—	—	—	—
Srinagar	85	64	—	2.7	+1.5
Sholapur	90	70	—	9.0	+4.8
Shillong	74	64	1.5	16.7	+1.9
Simla	70	57	1.3	8.3	+3.1
Surat	85	80	—	13.9	+7.2
Salem	95	77	—	1.4	—1.3
Trichinopoly	99	80	—	1.5	+0.3
Trivandrum	86	77	T	7.5	—4.6
Vizagapatam	89	83	—	8.0	+2.7

T indicates rainfall of one to four cents.

ANTI-ILLITERACY DRIVE IN CITY

Effort Of Bombay Women's Association

WORKING HOURS OF CLASSES

Mrs. Indira Joshi, Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Women's Association (All-India Women's Conference), writes:—

All public bodies and leaders are agreed that the eradication of illiteracy is the first step in the advancement of the country, though they are appalled by the magnitude of the task and the funds that will be required to achieve complete literacy.

The Education Sub-Committee of the Bombay Women's Association (All-India Women's Conference) are making an effort to reduce illiteracy in Bombay by 'every' possible means.

There are in our City a certain number of free classes where adults are taught to read and write. These classes are held outside normal working hours. We may point out that it is our experience that a man or woman who attends regularly for three months becomes fully literate.

The following are the working hours of the Literacy Classes in Bombay City:—

MARATHI CLASSES.

	TIME From P.M.	To P.M.
1. Health Department Chawl No. 10, Room 1, Dadar, (Women's) ...	7-30	9-30
2. Madhav Bhuwan, DeLisle Road Bridge, Bombay No. 13 ...	7-00	8-00
3. Dharavi Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Dharavi, Shankarrao Kavde's Chawl	7-20	8-20
4. Foras Road Marathi Boys' School, Opp: Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, Bombay	7-30	8-30
5. House No. 225, Mahim Chunabhatty Marathi Boys' School, Bombay	7-40	8-40
6. Naigaon B. D. D. Chawl, Naigaon Marathi Boys' School, Naigaon	7-00	8-00
7. Shivadi Koliwada School, Koliwada, Bombay (15)	6-30	7-30 B.T.
8. Shankarshet Road Marathi Boys' School Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay 8 ...	7-30	8-30
9. Tardeo Bridge Marathi Boys' School, Banu Building, Tardeo ...	7-00	8-00
10. Fort Area, K. R. Cama O. I. Building, (Marathi & English)	5-45	7-15
11. Damodar Hall, Naigaon Road, Dadar-Bombay	6-15	7-30
12. Labour Camp, Near Tata Power House, Matunga, Bombay No. 19 (To cross Railway gate)—Matunga (G. I. P.) (Marathi & English)	8-00	9-30
13. Worli D. D. Chawls, (By Worli D. D. Chawls Bus to go 7-30 p.m. onwards) (Marathi & English)		
14. Servants of India Society's Building	9-30	10-30

GUJERATI CLASSES.

1. Umarkhadi Chawls, Umarkhadi (Women's)	7-30	9-30
2. Annesley Road Stable Chawls Compound. Grant Road	7-30	9-30
3. Kamathipura Gujarati Boys' School, 3rd Lane, Kamathipura	7-30	9-30
4. 54, Ibrahim Currim & Sons Bldg., Umarkhadi 1st Lane, Bombay 9	7-30	9-30

HINDI CLASSES.

1. Ambewadi Marathi School, Parel Tank Road, Bombay 12 ...	7-30	9-30
2. Dadar Hindi School, Saitan Chowki, Dadar, Bombay 14	7-30	9-30
3. Curry Rd. Marathi Boys' School, Dr. Navalkar's Building, DeLisle Road, Bombay 13, ...	7-30	9-30
4. Dharavi Hindi School, 575, Improvements Chawl, Dharavi, Bombay 7-30		9-30
5. Arthur Bridge Marathi School, Bawala Building, Kala Chowki, Bombay 12	7-30	9-30
6. Matunga Hindi School, Bhootas House, Opp: G. I. P. Rly. Stn., Matunga, Bombay 19	7-30	9-30
7. Mazgaon Hindi School, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay 10	7-30	9-30
8. New Parbhadevi Marathi Boys' School, Opp: Parbhadevi Temple, New Parbhadevi, Bombay 14 ...	7-30	9-30
9. Century Mills, Bavan Chawls, No. 28, North Worli, Bombay 13 ...	7-30	9-30
10. Shivadi Hindi School, Rawaji Sojpal Chawl, Opp: Moon Mill, Bombay 15	7-50	9-50

URDU CLASSES.

1. Kala Chowki, Ambewadi, Bombay 12 ...	8-00	10-00
2. Near Play House, Grant Road, Arab Galli, Bombay 7	7-30	9-30 B.T.
3. Opp: Byculla Rly. Stn., DeLisle Road. Next to Mosque. Bombay 8	7-0	9-00 B.T.
4. Dadabhoy Chawl, Near Parbhadevi Market, Carrol Road, Bombay 13	8-00	10-00 B.T.
5. Chakla Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3, ...	7-00	9-00
6. Chhatri Sarang, Masjid House P. O., Umarkhadi 8-30		10-30
7. Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay	7-00	9-00 B.T.
8. Madanpura, Morland Road, P. O. No. 11...	7-00	9-00 B.T.
9. Mustafa Bazar, Victoria Road. Next to Mosque, Mazagaon, Bombay	8-30	10-30
10. Jamnadas Prabhudas Chawl, Khara Talao, P. O. Umarkhadi, Mutton Street (Women's)	7-00	9-00 B.T.
11. Corner of Nishanpada Road, Next to Mosque, P. O. Chinchbunder, Nishanpada	9-00	11-00
12. Zariwala Building, Null Bazar, Bombay 3	9-00	11-00
13. Tank Bunder, P.O. Mazagaon	8-0	10-00
14. No. 22, Belvedere Road, Velji Lakhamsi House, Wadi Bunder Bombay 8-00		10-00

DR. VORA'S APPEAL TO JINNAH

Flag Salutation In 'B' Ward

(From A Correspondent).

Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, President of 'B' Ward Congress, unfurled the "tri-colour" flag at Darishan, Mandvi. He appealed specially to Mr. Jinnah to arrive at a settlement with Congress on communal problem. Dr. Vora asked Hindus and Mohamedans particularly to shake off their communalism and join in hundreds under the banner of the Indian National Congress. With Vande Matram the ceremony terminated.

For Khadi Lovers Of Matunga

The Organiser of the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga writes:—

The Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga will be hereafter opened in the morning and evening on all Sundays and Holidays to meet the increasing demand. We have been able to secure the co-operation of the All India Spinners' Association, Kalbadevi Branch, from where all varieties of ready-made goods are being brought for the benefit of Khadi lovers of this locality.

The depot will be open in the Morning from 7 to 10 on Working Days and from 7 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 9-30 P. M. on holidays.

SATYAGRAHA MOVE IN INDORE

Consultation With A.I.C.C. Office

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, June 25.

The Indore Congress Committee had requested, recently, the Secretary of the Indian National Congress to permit the Indore Congress Committee to launch direct action, Satyagrah against the Indore Public Meetings Act to which, it is understood the Secretary of the Indian National Congress has replied and asked the local Congress Committee to furnish the details of the activities hitherto carried on by the Congress Committee, the correspondence with the Holkar Government, with regard to the Public Meetings Act etc. The Secretary has further asked for details how far the Indore Congress Committee is in a position to launch direct action and Satyagrah in Indore and what is its strength.

The Secretary has further intimated that on receiving the required information the matter will be submitted to the Congress Working Committee for consideration and final decision."

The Local Congress is collecting detailed information on the subject.

Sjt. Hagarilal Jadia, the convener of the anti-Public Meetings Act Committee has addressed a lengthy letter to Praja Mandal and has requested the workers to take up the question of Public Meetings Act. Mr. Jadia has drawn the attention of the Praja Mandal members to the opinion of Mr. Dhetre the Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, Wardha.

NIGHT SHIFTS CLOSED

The night shifts of the two Textile Mills, Hukamchand and Kalyanmal, have been indefinitely closed. More than 2,000 workers have been jobless.

The dethroned and deported Jhabua Ruler, interviewed on Friday the Acting Resident in Central India Col. D. M. Fraser.

Diamonds in Dainty Designs

TAROTAMDAS BHAU
JEWELLERS.
(Est. 1864)
LAMINGTON ROAD,
SHEIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

Try WRIGLEY'S. You'll like the delicious flavour. Good for teeth and digestion.

Contains No Animal Fat.

MATINEE TO-DAY: 2-30 P.M.
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
"JEEVAN PRABHAT"
DEVIKA RANI IN TOP FORM
AT
MINERVA
TALKIES: ... :LAMINGTON RD.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"MADEMOISELLE DOCTEUR"
A Thrilling Spy Story, with
DITA PARLO
ERICH VON STROHEIM
A UNITED ARTISTS Super.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1938

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Mr. K. M. Munshi's Convocation address to the Indian Women's University and also the speech of Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the University, both made out a strong case for a separate University for women in India. Such defence is much less necessary now than it used to be some years ago but is not yet altogether superfluous. Prejudices die-hard and often enough fresh prejudices take the place of old ones. Mr. Munshi referred to "a factor which to some extent detracts from the popularity of an institution like this," namely, "the prevailing opinion among the advanced classes that co-education is better economically, intellectually and morally." Mr. Munshi himself, while fully recognising the advantages of co-education, justifies for various reasons an institution like the Women's University. He points out, for instance, that by far an overwhelming mass of women in this country, as elsewhere, "must remain, not the competitors of men in the intellectual field, but their strength and inspiration in the social, domestic and emotional spheres: and an education which hardens the mind for a perpetual intellectual conflict is more likely to disturb the harmony which should characterise the relation between the sexes." He also points out that the higher education given by our Universities like Bombay and Calcutta "is beyond the reach of all except a few, and in a country like ours there can exist a parallel system of education which caters for the large class, which can never command the resources required by the type of education given by them." In short the need for separate courses of instruction specially suited to the aptitudes and needs of Indian women and also less expensive than the ordinary ones is itself a strong justification for a separate university for women.

Medium Of Instruction

Another important feature of the Women's University justifying its separate existence is that the medium of instruction and examination therein is the student's mother-tongue. Indeed, if the Bombay University had offered special courses for women and permitted the mother-tongue as the medium, the Women's University would perhaps not have come into existence at all. When the latter body introduced the vernacular medium two decades ago, it was considered a daring innovation. But it has been amply vindicated by its success in this University and the Osmania University and by the steady, though slow, movement towards it by other Universities. So far as schools are concerned almost all educationists are agreed that the mother-tongue ought to be the medium therein. And in colleges its adoption is retarded more by the absence of advanced text books in Indian languages than by a lack of appreciation of the reform. Yet if the use of the mother-tongue is permitted as an optional medium, suitable text-books in Indian languages would soon be available, even though they may be translations of books in English or other foreign languages. However, there is an unmistakable trend towards the adoption of this reform in colleges. And as Mr. Munshi points out, "as we grow more free....the medium in other Universities will be progressively Indianised." In this connection we must once again emphasize one serious drawback of the administration of the University to which we had drawn attention last year. The University claims to be an Indian Women's University. But the only Indian languages in which instruction is imparted are Gujarati and Marathi with the result that it has failed to attract Muslim girls who need higher education more than girls of any other community. If its claim to be an Indian Women's University is to be justified those in authority must make special and vigorous efforts to enlist the co-operation of the Muslim community and attract Muslim girls by providing instruction in Urdu.

A Government Charter

It is a pity that the Women's University, in spite of its excellent pioneer work for over two decades, has not so far received from the Bombay Government that measure of support it has all along deserved. The present Congress Government have promised to give it a Charter as soon as it acquires a stipulated amount and is thus in a financially sounder position. Mr. Munshi also stated the plain truth when he said in his Convocation address: "In fulfilling your ambition of obtaining statutory recognition, allow me to assure you that you will find no better friends or more sympathetic supporters than the Congress Government of the day." It is much to be hoped that the specified amount, which, we believe, is Rs. 15 lakhs, will not be long in being collected. As soon as the amount is collected the University will be entitled to receive a like amount from the Executors of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, according to the terms of the recent settlement. And then there will be no difficulty in obtaining statutory recognition from Government. But even now Government, the Bombay University, Local Bodies and employers in general should give due recognition to the examinations of the Women's University.

New Frontier Move

An outbreak, a few weeks ago, of reports in what Sir Henry Craik accurately described as the Government of India's "friendly press," of active revolts and energetic counter-measures is now materialising into the shape of positive suggestions. A series of special articles on the situation in the North-West Frontier in the "Times of India" wound up the other day with a tentative "solution" called by the interesting title "gradualism". The writer suggests in brief "disarmament" and virtual annexation of the area which is now blessed with roads which Britain made at great cost to a protesting India in answer to the call of "civilisation". In this writer's suggestion we find the realisation of the prophecy by unsympathetic anti-Imperialists that the "forward" policy would gradually cast off its pretentious humbug—of course under the stress of circumstances forced upon unoffending Britain by turbulent and truculent tribesmen—extend its formal occupation upto what is now described as India's "International border" and then extend the "International border" further through the same technique. The writer's suggestion receives our Anglo-Indian contemporary's editorial support in an article which bears a curiously close and intimate family resemblance to the series themselves. Recommending "firmer measures," our contemporary urges: "The moment would therefore seem all the more appropriate for the enforcement of sanctions and obligations of a more dependable character, in return for the continued and perhaps progressive extension of facilities."

In view of the past history of seasonal outbreaks of trans-border activities in the Anglo-Indian Press and their invariable sequel, the question arises: Is this not another of the inspired campaigns calculated to set the stage for further measures that have been duly adumbrated? The ground is ready. Tribesmen have been giving trouble to Great Britain and her "India's troops." India's security is again facing a minor challenge to obligations to civilisation which an innocent Providence has been compelled to impose upon British Imperialism. And, finally, an obliging Pir from Syria has providentially emerged in tribal treaty as a grave threat to a friendly neighbour Afghanistan. It is obvious that Britain's next move—through the Government of India, of course,—will be what the "friendly Press" is preparing us for. Now this is a challenge to Indian opinion and Indian demand as regards the policy to be pursued in relation to the North-West Frontier tribes. And it lends greater weight and positive urgency to our suggestion that Congress must take it up immediately.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT).

The world's coal reserve, so far as they can be computed, ought to last for thirty-seven centuries, provided the 1925-35 rate of extraction is not exceeded, states a coal mining industry report issued by the International Labour Office. If that rate is exceeded by as little as a cumulative 2 per cent., the reserves will be exhausted in 200 years.

The chief coal-producing countries are the United States, Russia, Great Britain, Germany, Poland, Canada, and China, in that order, but in proportion to its output Great Britain has the smallest reserve. At the 1925-35 rate of extraction its coal should last for 868 years. If this rate rises by 2 per cent. annually it will last for only 147 years.

Britain Smokes More

More tobacco than ever before is being smoked in the United Kingdom.

According to Tobacco Intelligence, published by the Imperial Economic Committee, smokers in the United Kingdom used 182,000,000 lb. of tobacco in their cigars, cigarettes, and pipes, compared with 174,000,000 lb. in 1936 and 150,000,000 lb. in 1931.

Empire tobacco accounted for 24 per cent of last year's amount, the largest suppliers being India, Canada, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyassaland.

Influenza Cure Discovered

A cure for "grippe" or influenza is claimed to have been discovered by Professor V. Barikin, head of the Moscow Institute of Epidemiology and Micro-biology. The discovery follows a year's experiments with a serum which, it is declared, effects a complete cure within 24 hours.

Professor Barikin tested the serum first on himself, then on mice, and large-scale experiments were then carried out on 80 members of the staff of the institute and an equal number of volunteers. In each case a 24-hour cure was effected, and no after-effects of influenza remained.

The virus was obtained from chicken embryos, three to four days old.

Mr. Chamberlain Tells the Americans

The inside story can now be told for the first time of a very hush-hush luncheon party arranged last week by Lady Astor at which Neville Chamberlain was star turn. Everything was cloaked in secrecy. Guests were told not to breathe a word about the proceedings, and not even to disclose that the luncheon had been held.

The truth about this amazing affair is that Lady Astor invited to her house 13 American journalists to meet the Prime Minister in an attempt to help bring the U. S. Press into closer contact with the British Government, and thus silence the hostility being expressed in America concerning Mr. Chamberlain's approaches to Europe's Dictators. Thousands of Americans believe that the Chamberlain policy is one of surrender to Mussolini and Hitler, and much bitter comment has appeared in influential newspapers across the Atlantic.

At last week's luncheon Neville Chamberlain worked hard to dispel this idea.

An Earldom For Lord Swinton?

Viscount Swinton, who started life as Philip Lloyd-Greame, became Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and later Lord Swinton, is likely, I hear, to change his name again.

It is confidently expected that in the Birthday Honours List to be made public on June 9 his elevation to an earldom will be announced, and that accordingly as is the practice with earldoms, he will take a titular designation.

A Yorkshire manor name suggests itself as likely to attract the ex-Air Minister

Partition Plans

Hitler succeeded in securing Mussolini's approval of the partition of Central and South East Europe in a manner which the world press has not yet recognised. Rumania will belong to the

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 7.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

PRAGUE, June 17.

The war in Spain at the moment is in the fore-front of attention in Europe. Apart from the significance that goes with the struggle as involving social and political issues of more than local importance, greatly so, on account of a bearing it is estimated to have on Anglo-Italian relations. Surprisingly, one might say tragically enough, the care to the Spanish issue now in certain centres assumes more the form of an uneasiness over a delay in Franco's advance to a desired success. This attitude is openly revealed by Italy and obviously enough it is kept as well by the British Cabinet. Germany while standing by and for Franco, is not so anxious for his having an early victory, since it is calculated in Berlin, that a delay implying a check on Italy and staying as a hindrance to the Anglo-Italian Agreement maturing so to say, would extend scope for German policy in relation to South-eastern Europe.

British Opportunism

The British reaction to Franco's sinking of British ships and passivity to continue Italian and German assistance to Franco, indicates the tendency to surrender to opportunism, and, as many view, what may prove questionable opportunism. The protracted course of this is stated in clear and connected language in a new publication "Mussolini's Roman Empire" (Penguin: London. 6d) by G. T. Garratt who probably is known already to many of your readers by some of his books dealing with India. It is a volume pleasantly written, in sense of readability, about greatly unpleasant topics, and valuable for a good deal of information that it gives. One has the impression that a somewhat astounding stand of the British Cabinet over the Spanish question is due to an apprehension of the assertion of the Spanish Government releasing forces suited to cause severer repercussions for British imperial interests. This apparently involves the calculation of letting the aggressive dictatorial States scope for outlet in a way as to keep away their extending pressure upon definite British imperial interests of direct and great importance. It is a different matter whether the speculation behind this would assert. which ever way one may estimate the British stand, it does make one point quite clear beyond doubt, namely, a hard position felt by Britain with the projection of pressure by forces of different nature and at many fronts.

Czech Situation

The final round of the municipal elections in Czechoslovakia in association with which the tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia newly gained a great prominence ended this week. It has passed on, like the two previous ones, comparatively quite quietly. Negotiations or conversations between the Czechoslovak Government and the minority parties are now in full progress. In connection with these conversations, attention dominantly is directed to those between the Czechoslovak Government and the Henlein Party. The trend of the relations between Prague and Berlin in the period before will greatly depend upon the run of these conversations. The German press is seen as keeping up an attitude of marked antagonism to Czechoslovakia, which certainly is not suited to easen the path of negotiations. It is of course held in quarters, that the sharpness in the tone of the German press is to a great extent influenced by the consideration not to let gain especially internally the impression of Germany having received any check or rebuff in regard to a course of action visualized and to remove beliefs of Germany having thought in terms of an assertive or aggressive course. In Czechoslovakia good composure is maintained, while the situation is viewed with care and alertness. "Manchester Guardian" which has been devoting much attention to aspects bound with the German-Czechoslovak strain in the course of a leading article this week writes:—"The Czech Government, police, and soldiers continue to display the same admirable courage and restraint which have already saved the peace of Europe." Some important Polish press comments newly have been revealing a tendency for improvement of understanding between Poland and Czechoslovakia. There are reflections in quarters of Germany in the light of certain trends being led now to direct an increased attention to Hungary. The Hungarian situation in the period ahead might record an increased importance.

Unrest In Palestine

The unrest in Palestine, as various reports indicate, continues. Accounts state of constant clashes, frequent arrests and many sharp actions. The decision to build a strong barrier with barbed wire right along the northern frontier of the country, a project associated with the name of Sir Charles Tegart, indicates alike a widespread nature of the unrest and a serious view taken of it. The task of erecting the barrier now in full swing is expected to involve an expenditure of over hundred thousand pounds About this work or rather the way it is being executed, the important moderate conservative Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" in a report this week writes:—"Thousands of persons are drawn to carry out this gigantic steel wire erection. An armed camp has been opened, the biggest known so far in the country. It is situated near to the village of Kadesh Naphtali. In caravans of buses and armoured cars the workers are transported there

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7.)

The Spanish Situation

(From Our Own Correspondent)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

REPUBLICANS' THREAT

A grave situation has arisen over the reported threat of Barcelona to bomb Italian ships leaving rebel harbours as reprisals if the bombing of ships and open towns is continued by General Franco's Italian 'planes. Italy has replied that she would bomb the republic out of existence itself if that threat was enforced. We do not know how far the reported threat of Barcelona is a fact. But if it is true they would be inviting murder and extermination by doing anything of the kind. Those who have been cowards enough to let, indeed, to help Italy go so far, cannot stop her from going the whole hog, if she gets the excuse for it. Let us hope that wiser counsels will prevail with the Republicans. But their dramatic threat has served one useful purpose. By evoking Italian indignation it has emphasised the cowardly and traitorous character of the policy pursued by so-called democracies.

NEITHER DOWN NOR OUT.

Our Abyssinian correspondent, who is now in Djibouti, sends us a detailed account of how the Ethiopians are still resisting Italian conquest of their country. The despatch makes interesting reading. It reveals that the struggle is spread over all the country, that the Ethiopians are fighting the Italians in almost every province, and fighting not without success. According to our correspondent, who gives his account on the authority of eye witnesses, the situation at present is that Italian troops, both native and Italian, are demoralised and that the Italians are in safe possession—and that too at a great continuous cost—of only urban areas. In a word the invader is still far from being master of Ethiopia. In the circumstances the 50 nations of the Geneva League owed it to their fellow-member and, more than that, to their own word of honour, to stand by Ethiopia. They have, however, chosen open treachery to loyalty and so decisively that they have rejected even the proposal of an international inquiry as to the exact position. This may, of course, be utterly dishonest but it is most certainly typical of European statesmanship.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE

It is significant that the Viceroy's departure from India created little stir anywhere in the country, though it is generally believed that he is going on a political mission. He is evidently going to discuss personally the present situation in India with British Government and suggest ways in which it can be retrieved to any extent. Whatever may be Lord Linlithgow's personal opinions, he may be trusted to report to the British Government the Indian situation accurately enough as also the Congress position. But whether the British Government would realise the gravity of the Indian situation one cannot be too sure. There is a possibility of their being deceived by the Congress preoccupation in constructive work into thinking that all is well here and the line is clear for the early introduction of Federation. But surely it does not need much insight to see that the people of India are determined to frustrate the Federal plan by all peaceful and legitimate ways. If they have not shown any interest in the Viceroy's departure, it is only because they have learnt to rely more on themselves than on Viceroys or British Ministers. The Congress has reason to be far more conscious of its power than it ever was before.

APPEAL TO TEMPLE TRUSTEES

We cordially endorse the appeal made by the President of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh to the trustees of Hindu temples to throw them open to the Harijans. Bombay city has given a most encouraging lead in this respect, more than 25 local temples—among them being some of the most prominent—being thrown open to all Hindus. The closing of the Houses of God on the most unsophisticated and devoted section of the community is a serious blot on Hinduism, which cannot be tolerated any longer. The recent passing of the Temple Entry Bill has removed all obstacles in the path of the temple trustees in this Presidency and the latter are thus in a sense on their trial. It is to be hoped that they will respond to the frequent appeals made to them and thus help to restore Hinduism to its pristine glory.

PROHIBITION PROGRESS

The determination of the Madras Government to carry the prohibition policy to a successful conclusion was once again emphasized by the Hon. Mr. Giri at a public meeting at Trichinopoly. The official and non-official reports about the success and benefits of the dry era in Salem have been most encouraging and it is gratifying to note that prohibition will soon be extended to other districts in Madras, though it entails a sacrifice of nearly one-fourth of the provincial revenue. As Mr. Giri felicitously put it, "the Congress Government would balance the budget even after the introduction of prohibition because they had a magic wand and that magic wand was the loyalty of the people." The rapid progress made by the Madras Government in this field must serve as an object-lesson to other Congress provinces where the new policy is not being pushed as rapidly as one would have wished.

WITHOUT COMMENT

TOKIO, June 25.

As a result of the mobilisation programme restricting or banning general consumption of major commodities, 860 workers are likely to lose their jobs.

It is hoped the half of them will find employment in the munitions industry which is suffering from shortage of labour.—Reuter.—

According to Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq Mr. Nausher Ali's letter reveals a family likeness to anti-Huq articles appearing earlier in the Congress Press.

His, of course, reveals a family likeness to his own past.

* * *

"I am not one of those Muslim Leaguers, who are at present ruling the Punjab. They are a set of people comprising only self-complacent Nawabs and Knights, who do not know the pitiable conditions of their Muslim masses."

Believe it or not, but it is a fact that the above orator is no other than Mr. Ghulam Rasul, Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League.

* * *

He, we find, did not stop at this defiant disloyalty and indiscipline—for that is what an attack on a distinguished member of the Executive of the Muslim League Council amounts to—to All-High Authority. He actually went on to insinuate that "a real Muslim League is a friend of the poor."

Mr. Jinnah, you will agree, cannot ignore these attacks, institutional and private.

* * *

No he cannot. Particularly since here is the proverbial last straw of the camel's back, metaphorically speaking.

"The hold,". said Mr. Ghulam Rasul, "of these self-constituted leaders is on its last legs....."

This is, don't you see, an insult to the strong and broad shoulders of Mr. Jinnah. He must do something—at least accuse the Press of malicious misrepresentation.

* *

"Italy will reply no with notes of protest but with guns if the Barcelona Government carries out air reprisals on Italian cities for air bombing in Spain." - Signor Gayda

On being questioned, Mr. Chamberlain, it is rumoured, refused, in the Commons, that it had any significance, instructive or critical, for him or his policy.

* * *

Deploring terrible reduction in liberty in nearly every country in Europe—with which, he might have added, realistic Britain insists on developing relations of helpful friendliness—Sir John Simon expressed satisfaction that "in Britain progress had been made without individual liberty being sacrificed one jot or tittle."

Yes progress towards surrender to Fascist dictators without the sacrifice of the liberty of the individual and the nation to suffer, despite protest, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, etc., and their policy.

* * *

"No section of the community in the country", added Sir John, "had a right to bully any other section."

None at all. All the right to bully every section of the community in the country on a national scale is exercised, with the humble assistance of the British Government, by Signor Mussolini, Herr Hitler and General Franco.

* * *

"Individual liberty, never deeper than to-day, was due to the National Government," said Sir John.

Did he mean that it was too deep even to be exhumed?

* * *

But for the National Government's policy, "who", he asked, "would say that Britain would have lived through these last years in peace?"

Who indeed? Except, of course, the incorrigible non-realists—like the Conservative Viscount Cecil—who rather believe, quite foolishly, in peace with honour or no peace.

* * *

"I am going to make my farewell tour in Shakespeare. What shall be the play? 'Hamlet'? 'Macbeth'?

"This is your sixth farewell tour, I believe."

"Well, yes."

"I should suggest 'Much Adieu About Nothing'."

Co-operators Reverse Their Own Decision

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. CONTROL

Ramdas Pantulu's Plea For Increased Association With Working Class Movement

MUCH DISCUSSION WAS EVOKED ON A PROPOSITION REITERATING A RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY DIVISIONAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE IN FEBRUARY LAST, REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, AT THE BOMBAY DIVISIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, CONVENED FOR SUNDAY.

Changed Decision

EVENTUALLY THE RESOLUTION WAS WITHDRAWN, AND IN ITS STEAD THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS PASSED AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE PRESIDENT:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the Constitution proposed by the Government for the Provincial Co-operative Institute is extremely undemocratic and destroys its character as medium for representative non-official Co-operative opinion of the Province and requests Government to reconsider its resolution.

"The Conference further requests Government to call as early as possible a representative Conference of Co-operators before coming to a final decision."

V. L. MEHTA EXPLAINS

Mr. V. L. Mehta, a member of the Reorganisation Committee set up by Bombay Government, when called upon to clarify the position on the implications of the original resolution, assured them that there was nothing mysterious or strange about the recommendations.

Explaining the scheme he said that the District Unions had to be de-officialised inasmuch as Assistant Registrars were to cease their chairmanship for the first three years and in their place elected vice-chairman were to be appointed. It was also necessary that a secretarial staff was created in the districts, with a non-official honorary secretary for the Board.

In his opinion, if there was to be transfer of authority from the Registrar to the non-official members of the Co-operative movement it could only be to representative federal bodies. He thought that co-operators should meet and discuss and thrash out a new organisation scheme.

Mr N. M. Joshi thought that the Constitution which the Government proposed included a double-distilled organisation and he did not want that any hasty resolution should be passed.

JADHAV'S CHARGE

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, felt that a Fascist tendency was more and more evident in the Congress Ministry. That was, however, the impression he gained from the tone used by a Minister at one of their recent meetings.

The Speaker further felt that if the Government persisted in foisting on them, its pet constitution, he did not think that the Institute would be in a position to resist.

Other speakers did not wish to commit the Institute to anything which Government would not approve of.

AUDIT FEDERATION

Important among the other resolutions passed were the following —

"This Conference approves of the idea starting an Audit Federation for Societies in Bombay City and Suburbs, subject to the following modifications:—

(a) That all Societies and Banks in the City and Suburbs should be affiliated to the proposed Federation both for audit and inspection.

(b) Individual members should also be admitted to membership and be given some representation on the Managing Committee with a view to secure proper guidance in technical and legal matters.

(c) That the objects of the Federation should also include education of members of Societies through its agency and for this purpose it should be affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

(d) That the responsibility of the Auditors appointed by the Federation should be the same as that of Auditors appointed under the Indian Companies Act.

HOUSING PROBLEM

This Conference requests the Government to appoint a Committee to enquire into the working of the Housing Societies in this City and its suburbs with a view to ensure that the objects for which the Housing Societies were started are being fulfilled and suggest ways and means for reorganizing their affairs.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Chairman, the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, in the course of his welcome address said:

"The Divisional Institute having for its area of operation the City of Bombay and Suburbs consists of three Districts viz., Fort, Dadar and Girgaum, and it has a membership of 176 Societies only, of 237 in Bombay City and Suburbs. However earnestly I may feel that each and every Society must be a member of the Division, in view of the present uncertain position of the Division itself, I wonder if I can approach them for membership."

CAUSE OF FAILURE

Mr. F. Stones in the course of his inaugural address said:

"In one small way or another, I have endeavoured to drive forward to effective purpose, the excellent facilities provided by Government for the development of co-operation and like most of you, in spite of many setbacks, I have still faith in the ability of the movement to ameliorate the lot of the population of this country. My first survey made me feel that the lack of progress was due to the multiplicity of creeds, castes and languages—I might even say dialects, but after deep thought, I was forced to the conclusion that this was not the case, but the real cause was the absolute lack of education of the masses and even lower middle classes.

"I believe that the relative failure in India of organised Trade Unions is due to the same cause and I feel that the removal of illiteracy should be one of the principal planks in the platform of all political bodies in this country. I would commend to your notice the excellent report just issued by the Government of Bombay on the development of adult education. I feel that with a strong drive and co-operation from all classes, literacy can be accomplished in a very much short period than many of you dream possible.

DEBATABLE TOPIC

"In conclusion I would like to say a few words on what must be a very debatable topic, namely, the connection of the co-operation movement with the Trade Unions of this Presidency. For the present my advice would be to keep the two movements separate until both movements have crystallised themselves out into definite organisations with plainly specified and approved policies.

Presiding over the conference, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu observed in the course of his address:

"I find that the resolution of the Government which practically accepted the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee, has effected radical changes both in the constitution and functions of the Institute."

"Since we organised the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association in 1938, I have been endeavouring to ascertain co-operative opinion in the various provinces as to the best way of reorganising these institutes, so as to make all of them effective and accredited exponents of non-official co-operative opinion of the province, besides being the chief co-operative organisations for the imparting and controlling of co-operative education and training in each province.

With regard to the scheme of audit Federation, he observed:

AUDIT FEDERATION

"I see, you are thinking of a scheme of audit federation, so I may presume that no one is advocating in this province that the Co-operative Institute should be entrusted with the function of audit. I am of opinion that supervision too should be left to the local agencies assisted by the Department. So, I feel that the functions now assigned to the Institute are well conceived and adequate and if properly exercised, will tone up the Movement in Bombay.

The chief merit of the new scheme is that Co-operative Education is definitely entrusted to a non-official organisation with minimum departmental control. Hitherto Co-operative Education has been more or less a concern of the Department and run under official aegis. In no country in the world, except India, is co-operative education run by the Government, and the change of policy in Bombay is therefore welcome. But the spirit of reorganisation namely, transfer of co-operative education to non-official agency, must be observed in practice.

In Madras we have the humiliating spectacle of the department providing the superintendent of the educational or training institute conducted by the Provincial Co-operative Union, which appoints other lecturers who are recruited from the ranks of non-official educationists with high university qualifications. Often times, the departmental inspector or Sub-Deputy Registrar who is the head of the training institute is inferior to the other teachers in status and qualifications from academical, social and other standpoints. I hope when selecting the staff, your central educational committee will not be asked to take the services of departmental subordinates as teachers in your schools and much less as their headmasters.

"In regard to the future composition of your Institute also, I think the views of your Re-organisation Committee and of the Government are on the whole sound. The Provincial Institute is best composed as a federal body consisting mainly of other federal units, instead of being a central institution with unrestricted membership of all the primary and secondary bodies.

"I regret to say that the co-operative audit has really not yet been put on a satisfactory basis in any province in India, in spite of the experience gained in the last three decades. There is no uniformity in the system prevailing in the several provinces."

"Perhaps the first question to be considered in connection with co-operative audit is whether it should be done by a purely official agency, i.e. directly under the Government, or whether it should be by a non-official agency, controlled of course by the Registrar, in the discharge of his statutory duties under the Co-operative Societies Act in force in the province. There is wide divergence of opinion in regard to the relative merits of Government audit and audit arranged by societies through their own federations or otherwise."

WORTH GIVING A TRIAL

"The recommendations of your Reorganisation Committee on the subject of audit are well worth giving a trial. The Government do not seem to have passed any definite orders on those recommendations, pending the receipt of detailed proposals from the Registrar."

BOMBAY'S LEAD

"Bombay had given a lead to other provinces in the matter of co-operative housing societies. But I am distressed to hear that the housing societies formed on the co-partnership basis—a special future of the Bombay system—have on the whole not succeeded here to any appreciable extent whatever may be the causes. The idea with which such houses were built, namely, that the members themselves should become owners thereof in course of time, does not seem to have been realised.

So, the problem to be faced appears to be how to get the loans contracted for building such houses, duly discharged by the members occupying the tenements so that they may eventually acquire ownership therein. One mode of relief that I can think of is a substantial reduction in the rate of interest and extending the period of repayment. Loans to members of building societies are now given in Madras at 4 per cent. I hope some effort will be made to induce your Provincial Government to reduce the interest rate at least to that level on old as well as new loans. Your present average rate of 5-1/2 per cent is too high."

"An Insurance Society working on Co-operative basis is never a superfluity in spite of the host of well-established and large joint stock concerns working in the country."

METHOD OF MERGER

"There are now," he said "three Co-operative Life Insurance Societies working in India, at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. I feel that amalgamating them into one single organisation with branches in each Province is a better and more feasible idea than to federate them into a central or Apex Co-operative Insurance Society."

"The idea of Federal structure involves the existence of federated units as independent bodies with specified and exclusive areas of operation. Two societies with co-extensive jurisdiction, like the Madras and Bombay Societies, cannot be usefully federated. Unless there are at least four or five strong Provincial Life Insurance Societies, each functioning in its own province, the idea of a federal organisation becomes impracticable."

Continuing he said:

"An important question which must be engaging the attention of the Co-operative Life Insurance Societies of Bombay and Madras is whether they should extend their area of operations to provinces other than their own. In the absence of an all India Society on the lines suggested by me above, I do not see why a Co-operative Life Insurance Society should be prevented from doing business in provinces other than that in which its registered office is situate while every commercial concern is given that privilege."

Of late, he had found a growing tendency among co-operators of a desire to combine co-operative trading with co-operative banking. Propaganda in favour of multi-purpose societies had given further stimulus to this tendency. The success of Raiffeisen Socities in Germany had tempted co-operators there to tack on trading activities to them. Later experience of German co-operators had shown that many of the credit banks which engaged themselves in a multiplicity of such activities came to grief.

"I am, definitely against ordinary co-operative credit banks extending their sphere of activities to trading" he added. Consequently, he did not advise Urban Banks to extend their spheres of work to purchasing and selling commodities for their members. These functions were best discharged by separate co-operative organisations.

Proceeding he said:

"Your Enquiry Committee has dealt with a scheme of a central co-operative purchase and sale society and district or divisional purchase and sale societies. Where sufficient number of societies dealing in an important money crop exist and are able to provide adequate business for a central agency, a central society to act as agent for such societies may indeed be a useful organisation."

CLASS WAR?

Referring to the question of relationship between the co-operative organisations and trade unions, he said: "Members of those workers' co-operative societies are also members of the trade unions. But there has been no co-operation between the co-operative societies as such and the trade unions, in spite of their common membership. So far as ameliorative work is concerned, there can be no question that the two movements should help each other. I would certainly advocate the development of closer relations between the co-operative movement and the trade union movement."

"This collaboration between the co-operative movement and trade unionism, if extended to its legitimate conclusions, will require co-operative societies to stand by the workers in their demands against the employers, when a conflict between them arises" he added.

The case is different here. Nevertheless, I think the fundamental principles of Co-operation and the real foundations of our organisation require that we should associate ourselves more largely with the working class movement and support trade unionism.

Concluding, he said:

"Trade unionism is now recognised both by the Government and the employers. Both Movements aim at eliminating the conflict between capital, labour and the consumer. So, speaking for myself, I feel the Co-operative Movement should declare itself to be an ally of the trade union movement in this country.

Service to the masses is most effectively rendered through the ideal of Co-operative Association and we co-operators therefore must put forth our 'continuous effort to maintain the vitality and fruitfulness of union'."

The Conference terminated with an "At Home" to the President.

R. A. F. DRIVE FOR RECRUITS

Thousand Inquiries Made About Conditions Of Entry

RUGBY, June 25.

Nearly one thousand inquiries about the conditions of entry into the Royal Air Force were made at recruiting offices yesterday, the first day of the New Royal Airforce drive for recruits and after the Air Minister's appeal for 31,000 pilots, airmen and boys in the next nine months.

This first response is considered most auspicious start to the drive and is thought most satisfactory by the authorities.

The increase of inquiries at the London recruiting offices at Victory House amounted to 40 per cent more than the average daily figures previous to the drive and there were also increases of about hundred per cent. In the personal inquiries in London for short service commissions as pilots. Every month 10,000 airmen will be needed as opposed to the present monthly average of a thousand.—B.O.W.

EIRE'S FIRST PRESIDENT

Installation Ceremony

LONDON, June, 25.

Doctor Hyde was installed the first President of Eire at Dublin which was bedecked with flags and flowers for the occasion.

The ceremony only lasted half an hour and was conducted in the Irish language at Dublin Castle whither the President drove in State from the Viceregal Lodge through streets lined with a hundred thousand cheering people.

A fanfare of trumpets signalised the end of the ceremony whereupon the tricolour was broken over the President's residence and a salute of 21 guns fired.—Reuter.

U. S. & ALLEGED GERMAN SPIES

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Mr. Cordel Hull stated that Mr. Wilson, United States Ambassador in Berlin had discussed with officials of the Foreign Office the indictment against alleged German spies.

Mr. Hull declined to comment on the German attitude, but it is understood in authoritative quarters that German Government are extremely annoyed at the fact that the names of high German Intelligence Airforce officers have been brought into the case. Accordingly, reports are current here that the view that Government officials of a friendly nation should not have been named in espionage proceedings by another nation was impressed upon Mr. Wilson.—Reuter.

GERMAN LAW AND JEWISH PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Germany has informed the United States Government that property owned by American and other Foreign Jews residing outside Germany will be exempted from registration under the recent German Law for registration of Jewish property.

An exception will be made in the case of property owned by former German subjects who emigrated after Herr Hitler came to power in 1933.—Reuter.

KHARE AND SHAREEF MEET BOSE & AZAD

NAGPUR, June 26.

The Premier Dr. N. B. Khare and Mr. M. Y. Shareef, former Law Minister met the Congress President Mr Subhas Chandra Bose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Nagpur station, when the latter passed through 'en route' to Calcutta this morning.

It is understood that the Premier Dr. Khare and Mr. Shareef travelled in the train with Mr. Subhas Bose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as far as Kamptee, about ten miles from Nagpur. Later they returned by car to Nagpur.—A. P.

BIRA WINS GRAND PRIX

LONDON, June 25.

At Crystal Palace, London, the Grand Prix 32 miles was won by Bira driving an E.R.A. in 36 minutes with an average speed of 55 point 81 miles per hour.

Dobson driving E.R.A. was second and a Cudden Fletcher driving M. G. was third.—Reuter's Special.

No Dual Citizenship Under Swaraj

SATYAMURTHI ON JINNAH'S STAND

"Next Fight Of Congress Must Be Against Separate Electorates"

MADRAS, June 26.

"INDIA CAN NEVER BE FREE AND SELF-GOVERNING, EVEN IF THE BRITISH DISAPPEAR FROM ITS POLITICAL HORIZON TOMORROW, IF WE, INDIANS, DO NOT CEASE TO THINK IN TERMS OF COMMUNITIES OR RELIGIONS AND IF WE DO NOT BEGIN TO THINK, SPEAK AND ACT IN TERMS OF INDIANS FIRST AND INDIANS LAST" declared Mr. S. Satyamurthi, presiding over the Ramnad District Political Conference held to-day at Aruppukottai (Ramnad District).

OBSTACLE TO SWARAJ

"I make bold to claim," continued Mr. Satyamurthi, "that if separate electorates are abolished and even the number of seats provided for in the Communal Award for the communities are preserved, not even the Government of India Act of 1935 can prevent our achieving "Purna Swaraj" in India. Therefore, I believe that the obstacle before us in our attempt to achieve "Purna Swaraj" is no longer the British Government or British bayonets, but the perpetuation and the continuation of separate communal electorates. They must go. I think the Indian National Congress must concentrate its next fight on the abolition of separate electorates at the earliest possible moment."

JINNAH TALKS

The Speaker referred to the recent communal negotiations between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress and said: "I want to say nothing, which would exacerbate feelings or make a settlement more difficult than it need be. But I must, in fairness, state that negotiations with friends like Mr. M. A. Jinnah are next to impossible for the simple reason that he wants the Indian National Congress to reduce itself to the position of a communal Hindu organisation, and deal with the Muslim League as the only representative organisation for the Mussalmans."

The Speaker affirmed that the Congress was representative, and would continue to be representative of all communities till 'Purna Swaraj' was obtained. "Not even Mahatma Gandhi, great as he undoubtedly is, can change this ideology behind the Congress; and Mahatma Gandhi will never agree to converting the Congress to that impossible position. On the other hand there have been, there are, and there will always be large Muslim and other minorities under the banner of the Indian National Congress."

NO DUAL CITIZENSHIP

"The very basis of these negotiations," proceeded Mr. Satyamurthi, "strikes at the root of the development of a unified, stable, and secular National State, which we all want to see developed. We cannot allow a sense of dual citizenship to grow in this country. Hindus, Muslims, Christians and all others are entitled to the Peaceful and Honourable pursuit of their religions, their religious beliefs and practices, and to the protection of their culture, of education on their own lines and to all the guarantees, which minorities in civilised countries are entitled to, subject only to public order and morality."

RESIST FEDERATION

Adverting to the proposed All-India Federation Mr. Satyamurthi said: "The signs are propitious and as Mahatma Gandhi once said Swaraj is running to us. What Lord Zetland said, viz., that the Government of India Act of 1935 will not be amended is, I think, a great bluff. Any attempt to force the impossible Federation of the Government of India Act of 1935 will be resisted by the united voice of India."

Mr. Satyamurthi pointed out three important points in which the Act should be modified namely indirect election to the Federal Lower House must go; the power of the purse now vested under the Act in the Upper House must go; in respect of Defence and Foreign Affairs, India must be placed at least on the same footing as the self-governing Dominions. The Viceroy's safeguards, he said, must also go, where the Governors' safeguards have gone.—A.P.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES HOLD SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

land problem were discussed, and certain conclusions formulated.

Among other topics discussed were co-ordination between the Ministry and the Congress organisation in the Province.

"At the end of the Conference Sardar Patel expressed his satisfaction at the successful nature of the Conference.—A. P.

POONA, June 26.

Mr. B. G. Kher left for Bombay en route to Simla this afternoon.—A. P.

D. L. B. MEMBERS TAKE OATH

POONA, June 26.

The oaths of allegiance to the Congress were administered to the newly-elected Congress members of the Poona District Local Board at the office of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee this afternoon. Mr K. M. Jedhe, President, read out the oath, which each member solemnly repeated.

Advising the members Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., (Central), said that the Congress was capturing Local Bodies not for petty reforms but to prepare the masses for the freedom fight ahead.

These members, he added, were the commissioned officers of the Congress non-violent army.—United Press.

Wimbledon Matches

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (second round) Miss Valerie Scott and Miss Jean Saunders beat Miss Jacobs and Miss Bundy 6|3 8|6.

MIXED DOUBLES (third round) Borotra and Mrs. Wills Moody beat Hughan (Holland) and Hoahing (China) 6|4 6|4.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

German sphere of interest, whereas Yugoslavia will belong to the Italian sphere. This means that Hitler has abandoned the Germans living in Yugoslavia in order to keep peace with the Duce.

As for Hungary, the Duce insisted that Budapest should be approached simultaneously and that Hitler should not press for a Nazi Government until the position of economic interests in Hungary between the two dictator countries has been settled.

There has been also a difference of opinion between Hitler and the Duce with regard to Spain, but the latter scored by pointing out that Italy's sacrifices in Spain had been far larger than those of Germany.

ENGLAND v REST OF EUROPE

LONDON, June 25.

The Football Association has decided to play an England versus The Rest of Europe match in London on October 26.—Reuter.

SPECIMEN FREE

We shall gladly send anybody GRATIS AND POST FREE a specimen copy of Gambers famous magazine "HEALTH AND VITALITY" along with other valuable literature.

Residents of Bombay can get these in person or ring us up for them. They can also take a look of the book "IDEAL MARRIAGE" free of charge BRIJMOHAN & Co., 6, Ferozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Telephone [illegible]

BOMBAY MUTUAL'S STEADY PROGRESS

Chairman's Review Of Activities

REDUCED EXPENSES AND GROWING FINANCIAL STRENGTH

The ordinary annual general meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. was held on Saturday, at the registered office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay. In the unavoidable absence owing to illness of the Chairman Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. N. J. Shah, a Director, was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Directors report of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1937; stated:—

During the year under review 15,980 proposals for assurance of Rs. 2,53,15,500 were received of which 13,648 resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs 2,02,02,000 with an annual premium income of Rs. 10,44,308-10-0. The remaining proposals were either declined, postponed or were awaiting completion at the end of the year. The progress of the Society in this direction has fully maintained the fine record established in the past. The total assurances in force including bonus additions, stand at the end of the year, at Rs. 8,43,39,-344-14-0 of which assurances to the extent of Rs. 16,95,129 are reinsured.

The total premium income received during the year, inclusive of first year, renewal, single and those on Deferred Annuities amounted to Rs. 42,90,760-11-3 as compared with Rs. 36,54,116-8-6 at the end of the previous year, showing an increase of 17.4 per cent

The total Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year exceeded one crore (1,01,53,809-8-2) as compared with Rs. 75,99,014-1-11 at the end of 1936.

The Claims experience of the Society continues to be satisfactory. Claims by death amounted to Rs. 5,75,433, by maturity to Rs. 79,788-6-8 and by way of Permanent Disability Benefits to Rs. 1,650. Out of the total claims shown as outstanding in the Balance Sheet, Claims amount to Rs. 1,56,265-14 have since been paid. Payments made to the Annuitants during the year amounted to Rs. 6,719."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet, Mr. N. J. Shah, the Chairman, said:

"It is a source of great pleasure to me to have the privilege of addressing you once again at our Annual General Meeting, particularly as I am able to report on behalf of your Directors that satisfactory progress has been made by your Society during the year ending 31st December, 1937.

The copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1937, have been circulated to you and with your permission I will take them as read.

Before I proceed further I have to refer to the changes in the constitution of our Board owing to the resignation of Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. B. K. Desai. Mr. Kher was connected with this Society for 7 years and Mr. Desai for a little over 11 years. Their advice in connection with the welfare and management of the Society's business was of inestimable value to us. As members of the Board they spared no pains in the direction of the Society's management in spite of their other multifarious activities. The vacancies caused by their resignation have been filled up by inviting Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. Lalji Goculdas, B.A., LL.B., to join the Board. Mr. Brelvi, is at present the Editor-in-Chief of the "Bombay Chronicle," an active Congressman, a Nationalist Muslim of All-India repute and brings with him a democratic outlook, so useful in the conduct of the affairs of our Society. Mr. Lalji Goculdas, who is an Advocate and till recently was one of the leaders of the Bombay Bar and was also a Solicitor, brings with him a wealth of legal acumen and forensic ability as well as business aptitude, qualities which are so essential in the direction of business like ours. You will be requested very shortly to confirm their appointments.

NEW BUSINESS.

Reverting to the Annual Report, you will observe that the Society completed during the last year new business amounting to Rs. 2,02,02,000. It was made evident to you last year that we had been paying special attention to consolidate the existing business rather than striving to create new records of new business every year. To illustrate my point I shall read out to you the figures showing New Business, Premium Income and the Life Fund for each of the years 1936 and 1937.

	New Business.	Premium Income.	Life Fund.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936	2,01,45,500	36,54,116	75,99,014
1937	2,02,02,000	42,90,760	1,01,53,609

You will observe from this that while the influx of new business during the last year remained practically stationary the premium income increased by Rs. 6,36,644 and the Life Fund by Rs. 25,54,795. This increase in the premium income and in the Life Fund should be considered very satisfactory.

Gentlemen, your Directors have been busy all these years in effecting economy under every possible head of expenditure with the result that the Society's over-all expense ratio has been brought down from 43.34 per cent. in 1934 to 31.69 per cent. in 1937. A couple of years hence I am sure that I shall be able to report a further fall in this direction. It will interest you to know what a standard reference book published in London by Messrs. Stone & Cox, says in this connection, referring to our Society, "A factor which should have marked effect of increasing future surpluses, is that in spite of the Society's transacting a large amount of new business the ratio of expense is being brought down systematically every year."

LAPSED RATIO REDUCED

You will be glad to note that the systematic campaign of conservation of business carried on by the Society has enabled the management to bring down the Society's lapse ratio in relation to business in force, from 9.62 per cent. in 1934 to 6.81 per cent. in 1937.

CAUTIOUS INVESTMENT POLICY

One of the striking features in our report is the average net rate of interest earned by the Society upon its Life Fund. As a result of cautious and well conceived investment policy adopted by your Directors, the net rate of interest earned on the Life Fund works out for 1937 at 5.09 per cent. as compared with the 1936 figure of 5.37 per cent., a small reduction of 0.26 per cent. This result secured in the past year, I hope, will be regarded as satisfactory, but it will be idle for me to pretend that these are times for securing investments which give a good interest yield, a factor on which an undertaking like ours depends so much for its prosperity. The present time is fraught with difficulty and obscurity for those, who seek a combination of security of high standard with remunerative rates. Here I may point it out to you that our investments fall under four main heads, the amount of each under different heads and the percentage to total investments being as follows:—

1. Government, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Rs. 44,94,955, or about 45 per cent.
2. Land & Buildings, Rs. 11,78.222 or about 11 per cent.
3. First Legal Mortgages, Rs. 15,11,057 or about 15 per cent.
4. Shares & Debentures of Railways & Public Utility Companies, Rs. 22,66,097 or about 22 per cent.

The balance amounting to Rs. 7,62,641 or about 7 per cent., is advanced as loan to members and Chief Agents against securities of their policies and commission. You will see from this that we are very much within the limits of the New Insurance Act. You will be glad to know that since the last several years, our investments have been made on lines which now for the first time in the history of insurance in this country received a statutory recognition.

Early this year, we purchased at the cost of Rs. 2,50,000, the adjoining building known as Coronation Building. This investment calculated on the basis of the rents we are receiving will give us a very satisfactory return.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Of the outstanding claims by death during the year shown in the Annual Report at Rs. 5,11,266-12 a sum amounting to Rs. 2,08,174-5-0 has since been paid and claims amounting to Rs. 1,35,615-7-8 have been passed for payment and are awaiting proof of title. A large amount of claims which have been passed for payment could not be paid, because of the legal difficulties involved. We hope that the insuring public will take advantage of the provision for nomination for purpose of receiving insurance claims which has been made in the New Act.

MORTALITY.

Our consulting Actuary is preparing a detailed investigation into the mortality of lives assured with the Society with the aim of finding the death strain, i.e., a comparison between the actual and expected deaths according to a standard mortality table.

PHOTOSTAT.

Since the year 1929, your Society with the aim of giving efficient service to the members started installing modern machines to speed up and to give as much facility to our members as possible. With the same object in view recently we have installed a Photostat Machine for taking facsimile copies of proposal and Personal Declaration Forms completed by the proponents before the Medical Examiner; copies of these two documents which form the basis of assurance contract are being given free of charge to every member after completing the proposal. This is another instance of free service rendered to our members which I hope will be appreciated highly by the insuring public. I may be permitted to say here that ours is the first Indian Company to give photographic copies of documents to its members. The New Insurance Act lays down a duty on Insurance Companies to provide on demand copies of these documents to their policyholders on a payment of a fee not exceeding Re. 1.

THE NEW ACT.

You perhaps remember that dissatisfaction was expressed last year from this Chair, regarding the treatment meted out to Mutual Insurance Companies by the draft provisions of the Bill. In July last we made a representation to the Commerce Member and deputed your Secretary to Simla to interview personally Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Law Member. This resulted in evoking recognition at the hands of the law makers of the land, of the fact that Mutual Insurance Companies have problems of their own, and in the addition of a chapter in the Act devoted to Mutual and Co-operative Insurance Companies. This chapter includes special provisions with regard to deposits, working capital, minimum sum assured, etc. I shall now briefly refer to a few provisions of the New Insurance Act which will come into force shortly. By the New Act Section 27 (1) 55 per cent. of the Funds are to be invested in the Government and other approved securities and the balance may be invested at the discretion of the management.

The policy-holders are given the right of nomination by which they may nominate any person to receive the policy moneys, this nomination may be varied at any time. This is in addition to the right of making assignments that is being exercised nowadays. This power, coupled with the provisions about depositing the claim amounts in the Courts whenever there is insufficiency in title or conflict in claims, will be of great assistance to Insurance Offices in general to dispose of claims speedily. Hitherto there was a malpractice followed by some unscrupulous agents to get business by giving rebates to applicants. This is now made penal under the law to the giver as well as the receiver of rebates. Another noteworthy point in the Act is regarding the indisputability of policies after 2 years. It may be pointed out that even before any legislative provision, the policies of your Society have always been indisputable after 3 years except on the ground of fraud.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF.

The Board has again to place on record the appreciation of the work done by the Secretary and Staff of the Head Office during the last year. The Directors, therefore, in recognition of their services, recommend the payment of bonus of one month's salary to such members of the staff as have served the Society for 12 months and half a month's salary to those who have served for 6 months and who are now and who were in the Society's service on the 31st December, 1937.

I wish also to thank all our Chief Agents and numerous agents and friends who have worked hard to secure business for the Society and request them to continue to support our Society during this year too.

I now propose that the Directors Report, Audited Revenue Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1937, be approved and adopted."

After some discussion, the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1937, was unanimously adopted. The appointments of Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi and Mr. Lalji Goculdas were confirmed. Mr. N. J. Shah was re-elected a Director of the Society. After appointment of the Auditors, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Chair.

Plight Of Indian Labour In Malaya

Over 1,000 Repatriates Arrive In Madras, Sequel To Wage Reduction

MADRAS, June 25.

As a sequel to the reduction in the wages enforced recently, a large number of Indian labourers working in the Federated Malaya States are returning. A preponderating majority amongst the workers are from Madras Presidency.

A thousand repatriates have arrived here this morning by s.s. "Elephanta." They were taken by a special train to the Emigration Camp at Avadi.

About a hundred and fifty more labourers returned this evening from Malaya by s.s. "Roha."

In an interview, the workers stated that they had to work very hard in Malaya and the present reduced wages did not enable them to live without taking recourse to starvation, and so they had decided to return to their native country.

They also pointed out that there was difficulty in getting work in Malaya as labour had become superfluous at the moment.

It will be recalled here in this connection that the Government of India have already stopped assisted immigration to Malaya with effect from June 15th last.—United Press.

MADRAS LONG-TERM PRISONERS

Move For Conditional Release

MADRAS, June 25.

A meeting of the Standing Advisory Board for the revision of cases of long-term prisoners in the City was held here and was attended by the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Commissioner of Police, and the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Board is understood to have considered a number of cases for conditional release.—United Press.

TEXTILE MILLS FOR SIND?

KARACHI, June 24.

Proposals for starting large-scale and cottage industries in Sind with advantage are contained in the report of the Assistant Director of Industries submitted to the Government of Sind in connection with their scheme for industrialising the province.

It is learnt that among the proposals are those for starting textile mills, match factories, paper and strawboard-manufacturing concerns and fruit industries.—United Press.

Control Over Criminal Tribes

OOTACAMUND, June 25.

In response to the numerous representations made to the Government of Madras from time to time for the amendment of the Criminal Tribes Act so as to mitigate its rigours, it is understood that the Minister for Courts and Prisons will hold discussions shortly with the Home Secretary and other Departmental officials in order to find out what necessary changes could be effected for the relaxation of the control over the criminal gangs, without undue delay.—United Press.

"Non-Violence, The Only Insurance"

Mahatma Talks Of Labour To Students Dedicated To Its Cause

An interesting interview which Mahatma Gandhi gave to a group of students who had decided to devote themselves to the cause of labour is reported by "M. D." in to-day's "Harijan" under the caption "Non-violence The Only Insurance".

"A group of students" runs the report "holding university degrees, who have decided to devote themselves to the cause of labour, were on a brief visit here on their way to receive practical training in the organisation of labour. Gandhiji gladly gave them time and talked to them on the various questions they raised.

He explained to them how almost since the beginning of his public life in South Africa he had been closely associated with labour. When he settled down to practice at the Bar in South Africa he decided to give the whole of his spare time to work for the Indian settlers there, and the first man who came to him for assistance was an indentured labourer.

This case at once put him in touch with labour. The labourers brought him their troubles with their employers and also their personal and domestic worries, and that gave him a glimpse into their lives as nothing else could have done.

Non-violence was the first thing he placed before them, and non-violence was the only thing that they had been pledged to observe when, at a critical stage in the Satyagraha Campaign, nearly 60,000 labourers downed their tools and faced imprisonment.

UNTOLD HARDSHIP

They went through untold hardship, suffering, starvation and some even died, but they adhered to non-violence until the end. Their condition was particularly difficult and in a sense worse than the workers here. They were not free, but indentured, and they had to fight not only for justice from their employers but for the abolition of the opprobrious £3 tax which threatened them with extinction. But non-violence helped them to pull through. His work in Champaran and Ahmedabad was recent history.

Regarding Champaran he said that the condition of the peasants there was almost the same as the indentured labourers, and that they had failed in their agitation for nearly half a century for there was no cohesive power of non-violence to hold them together. There had been several riots and their condition had grown worse every year. But the first taste of non-violence breathed new life into them, and at the end of a remarkably brief struggle they were emancipated.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

"Without that necessary discipline in non-violence", said Gandhiji, "they would have internecine strife, and would never be ready to develop the strength that is needed to enable them to realise the power that they possess. Organisation, technical skill, and everything else would follow the acceptance of the fundamental principle of non-violence.

Class collaboration would also follow as a matter of course. They are strong in numbers and yet they feel so dependent, so very much at the mercy of their employers. That is because they do not know their own inherent strength.

Otherwise what is there to prevent them from pooling their own resources and dictate terms as employers do now. The thing that they have to realise is that labour is as much capital as metal. That realisation can come only through acceptance of non-violence.

"But after that realisation has come, and they have come to their own, non-violence does not become superfluous. If they were to bid good-bye to it, they would be as bad as capitalists and turn exploiters themselves. The realisation of their strength combined with adherence to non-violence would enable them to co-operate with capital and turn it to proper use.

Then they will not regard it as a conflicting interest, they will not regard the mill and the machinery as belonging to the exploiting agents and grinding them down, but as their own instruments of production, and will, therefore, protect them as well as they would their own property. They will not steal time and turn out less work, but will put in the most they can. In fact, capital and labour will be mutual trustees, and both will be trustees of consumers. The trusteeship theory is not unilateral, and does not in the least imply superiority of the trustee. It is, as I have shown, a perfectly mutual affair, and each believes that his own interest is best safeguarded by safeguarding the interest of the other. "May you propitiate the gods and may the gods propitiate you, and may you reach the highest good by this mutual propitiation", says the Bhagavad Gita. There is no separate species called gods in the universe, but all who have the power of production and will work for the community using that power are gods.—Labourers no less than the capitalists".—A. P.

China Must Uphold Asia's Tradition

Justify Your Trust In True Heroism Of Higher Humanity

TAGORE'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE OF "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"

SANTINIKETAN, June 26.

"You are the only great people in the world, who never had the snobbishness of extolling military power as one of the glorious characteristics of national spirit and, when the same brute force of militarism with its hideous efficiency has overtaken your country, we pray with all our heart that you may come out of this trial once again to be able to justify your trust in the true heroism of higher humanity in this cowardly world, ready to prove traitor to its own best ideals."

This message of hope and cheer, which Dr. Rabindranath Tagore sent to the people of China through Prof. Tan Yun-Shan, Director of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society, who has just returned to China from Santiniketan, was handed over to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.

CHINA WELCOMES MESSAGE

Intimation has reached the Viswa-Bharati authorities that the Poet's message, which was broadcast in China at the desire of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, made a deep impression upon the people everywhere.

To The People Of China

Following is the full text of Dr. Tagore's message:—

"To The People of China,

"Your neighbouring nation, which is largely indebted to you for the gift of your cultural wealth and, therefore, should naturally cultivate your comradeship for its ultimate, benefit, has suddenly developed a virulent infection of Imperialistic rapacity, imported from the West and turned the great chance of building the bulwark of a noble destiny in the East into a dismal disaster.

"Its loud bluster of power, its ruthless orgy of indiscriminate massacres of life, demolition of educational centres, its callous defiance of all civilized codes of humanity, has brought humiliation upon the modern spirit of Asia that is struggling to find its honoured place in the forefront of modern age.

"It is all the more unfortunate because some of the proud powers of the West, tottering under the burden of their bloated propriety, are timidly condoning the blood-sodden politics of the standard-bearers of their own highly reputed civilisation, humbly bending their knees at the altar of indecent success that has blasted some time-honoured citadel of sacred human rights.

HOPE FOR ASIA

"At this desperate age of moral upset, it is only natural for us to hope that the Continent, which has produced two of the greatest men, Buddha and Christ, in the whole course of human events, must still fulfil its responsibility to maintain the purest expression of character in the teeth of the scientific effrontery of the evil genius of man.

"Has not that expectation already shown its first luminous streak of fulfilment in the person of Gandhi in a historical horizon, obscured by centuries of indignity?

"However, Japan has cynically refused its own great possibility, its noble heritage of 'Bushido,' and has offered a most painful disillusionment to us in an unholy adventure, through which even some apparent success of hers is sure to bend down to the dust, loaded with a fatal burden of failure.

BIRTH OF NEW SOUL

"Our only consolation lies in the hope that the deliberate aggression of violence that has assailed your country will bear a sublime meaning in the heroic suffering it causes in a promise of a birth of a new soul of the nation.

"You are the only people in the world who never had the snobbishness of extolling the military power as one of the glorious characteristics of national spirit, and, when the same brute force of militarism, with its hideous efficiency, has overtaken our country, we pray with all our heart that you may come out of this trial once again to be able to justify your trust in the true heroism of higher humanity in this cowardly world, ready to prove traitor to its own best ideals.

"Even if a mere physical success be immediately missed by you, yet your moral gain will never be lost and the seeds of victory that are being sown through this terrible struggle in the depth of your beings, will ever and ever again prove their deathlessness."—United Press.

SELF-SUPPORTING SIND

Reduction In Niemeyer Quota Will Not Affect Nation-Building Activities

KARACHI, June 25.

Interviewed in connection with Sind's share under the Niemeyer Award, Mr. C. B. Clee, Chief Secretary to the Sind Government, said that, although the Sind Government had so far not received any communication from the Central Government on the subject, any contraction from the amount of Sind's share, would not impair the finances of the province.

The Chief Secretary added that the amount received by Sind, last year, was about Rs. 2,50,000, but a reduction in this amount, by the Government of India, on account of the substantial fall in the central revenues, would not affect, in the least, the nation-building activities of the Sind Government. As a matter of fact, no amount under this head had been included in the Sind Government's Budget estimates for the current financial year.

Mr. Clee concluded that the Bombay Government might have been informed that they need not expect the full quota under the Niemeyer Award because of the large amount Rs. 25,00,000 which they expected from the Central Government.—United Press.

GRAVE CRIME IN DELHI HOTEL

Woman Alleges Criminal Assault

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A young woman from Naini Tal, Mst. Parvati, related her woeful predicament in a hotel in Delhi before the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi. She stated that she had come along with her husband, Dasaunda Singh, and was met at the railway station by a hotel guide who took them to the Prince Hotel where they had stayed for two days. In the early hours of the morning yesterday a hotel employee knocked at the door of their room and demanded payment of their bill.

As her husband was ill she went to the Manager to say that the payment would be made in the morning, but to her utter bewilderment she found that a few persons were drinking in the manager's room, and when she wanted to come out they forcibly took her to an adjoining room where she was gagged and criminally assaulted by two persons. Her husband hearing her cries attempted to raise alarm but he was tied down and closed in a room. Later she returned to her husband and bolted door from inside.

Fearing further molestation the girl tried to escape through the window but she was threatened. The culprits then forcibly deprived the couple of all the cash they had in their possession. The next morning they reported the matter to the local Gurdwara who referred them to the police and a case under section 376, 342 and I. P. C. has been registered.—United Press.

During the month of May 1938 sales of Post Office Cash Certificates amounted to approximately Rs. 1,25,03,000 against Rs. 1,06,06,000 in May 1937 and Rs 1,40,26,000 in May 1936.

Bombay: Medicos' War On Typhoid

FINGER, FOOD AND FLIES, CAUSES OF INFECTION

Conference Plans To Trace Source And Nip Disease In Bud

An appeal was made to the medical profession of Bombay to Co-operate with the Municipal and Public Health Departments for pooling their efforts to find out the "source of the typhoid that is now prevalent in Bombay, by the Lieutenant-Colonels Dr. A. Y. Dabholkar and Dr. S. S. Sokhey, Director of Public Health and Director of the Haffkine Institute respectively at the Typhoid Conference held at G. S. M. College Lecture Hall on Saturday under Dr. Dabholkar's presidentship.

Dr. R. K. Mhatre, the Municipal Health Officer, who spoke first referred to the virulence of the disease in the city and the efforts of the Municipality towards checking it.

He said though the disease was prevalent all over the city Khetwadi, Girgaum and Dadar locality in "G" Ward opposite the Tilak Bridge were the most affected areas.

The water-test carried out at the source of supply as well as in the affected areas had shown that the disease was not carried by water.

The disease, though it was prevalent for many years had now taken an alarmist turn, demanding increased attention of the authorities as well as the public.

In 1937 the number of attacks and deaths were 556 and 344 respectively. This year the corresponding figures for the past six-months were 449 and 268.

Another notable factor was that only middle and upper-classes of Hindus were effected by the fever.

That the disease was only Enteric fever (Typhoid) and nothing else was proved by tests carried out. Of 90 such tests made, 49 yielded positive results.

The origin of the disease has not been traced by the Municipal Health Department.

Continuing Mr. Mhatre said that it was discouraging to find that of the 3,305 persons who were vaccinated so far only 2,759 returned to have the second dose of vaccine. The rest dropped away after the first reaction, making vaccination ineffectual. He hoped the public would give a greater measure of response hereafter.

AT HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

Col. Sokhey said that the Haffkine Institute was carrying on blood-tests. The Government had decided that blood and excreta tests be conducted in cases of Typhoid. He appealed to the medical men to give all possible help. The institute would send out Bacteriologists to collect the material and he hoped the Doctors would be present when officials go to investigate cases.

Diagnosis was the most important factor in cases of Typhoid. He attributed the infection to flies and hoped precautions would be taken thereof. He also suggested segregation of Typhoid patients to Infectious Diseases Hospital to prevent further spread of the disease.

Dr. Collaco opined that the Municipality would do everything in its power to check the disease and hoped there would be whole-hearted co-operation from all quarters.

Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, advocated publicity and propaganda to enlighten the public on the nature of the disease, such as cinema shows, and public lectures.

Dr. Pradhan said that Bhayyas who put the same rings of grass which were kept below the "hundas", at the mouths also, might be carrying the infection.

Dr. R. B. Billimoria who spoke next said that it would be beneficial if Col. Sokhey devoted his attention more to the source of infection than to the blood-tests alone.

CARRIERS OF INFECTION

He was of the opinion that the Doodh-Bhayyas were the real carriers of infection and the Municipality should be more strict in enforcing their regulations in this respect.

He knew of a family in Gamdevi where there occurred seven cases of which three only came in within the period of infection, the first three weeks. This fact proved that infection was elsewhere.

FALLACIOUS FIGURES.

He said that the Municipal mortality figures in regard to Typhoid were fallacious in that they did not represent the real incidence of the disease, as several cases went unreported due to various reasons.

The indiscreet manner in which the Municipal staff carried out its disinfection processes without any accompanying educative propaganda scared away the people and naturally the medical fraternity shrank from reporting to the Municipality under such circumstances. Only where the medical man thought that he would be in trouble and the patient would die, the cases were reported.

FOR UNEMPLOYED MEDICOS!

His concrete suggestion to remedy the above executive defeat was that young Medical men who were then either forced to be turn unemployed or canvassers of dubious patent medicines, be recruited to carry out the educative work as well as the research-work in respect of finding out the source of infection.

Besides Bombay was infested with hawkers and sweet-meat sellers near sea-face and schools. This was a source of infection.

Continuing he said, that in such matters it was better that medical opinion prevailed than the opinion of laymen as happened sometime back in the Corporation, when a motion to end the hawker menace mooted by late Dr. Viegas was voted down.

Dr. Nadkarni of Dadar was of the opinion that the incidence of the disease in his locality was due to opening of drains recently. He had traced two cases of brothers of whom one proved fatal to infection from sugar-cane juice. Hotels and restaurants might also cause infection.

Dr. F. N. Kapadia suggested that if vaccination was not popular as shown from figures, other methods equally effective be tried.

Another medical practitioner said that the disease was caused in Liverpool sometime back by the leakage of drainage fluid into the water mains. It may be the case here also.

Dr. P. T. Patel of the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, explained the precautions taken in that hospital in regard to patients. Some years back, due to a general strike there was overcrowding and cholera and influenza broke out. Ever since, the epidemics have been raging in succession. "Finger, food and flies" were the common causes of infection. Fish were also possible carriers.

Col. Sokhey replying to the suggestion that the Haffkine institute should pursue the enquiry beyond blood-tests, said that was only the starting point and they would trace the source.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

The President, Colonel Dabholker winding up the proceedings appealed for co-operation. He assured them that the enquiry would be conducted elsewhere also —in the suburbs.

Though he was sorry to hear that the medical profession was non-co-operating (he did not believe it was so as that audience proved) he hoped at least that the conference would be the beginning of co-operation.

Dr. P. T. Patel thanked the Chair on behalf of his Colleagues.

Nearly 200 prominent Doctors of the City were present on the occasion and the proceedings lasted for over two hours in the evening.

Cyclone Havoc In Kangra Valley

KANGRA, (By Mail).

Details of the cyclone that recently swept over the Kangra Valley show that it not only damaged houses and property but was also responsible for loss of life.

Three persons were crushed to death near the village of Saloh when a gigantic tree under which they had sought shelter crashed on them.

A similar fatality occurred in the village of Thana where a woman and her child were buried alive as a result of the roof of a shop giving way. When the debris was removed, life was found extinct. Extensive damage is reported to have been done to orchards and crops in Changar Ilaqas.—A. P.

BRAHMAPUTRA IN FLOODS AGAIN

Appeal To Governor For Relief

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEJPUR, June 25.

Upper Assam is being threatened with floods again.

News received from Majuli, Churland between two branches of river Brahmaputra extending several thousand square miles says, paddy plantation is three feet below flood water. People could not gather the harvest due to the untimely floods while Ahatguri in Golaghat sub-division has been inundated by Brahmaputra's water rising in high floods and Makua in Tezpur with several hundred homesteads becomes an island.

Details from Majuli state that the whole of Majuli was flooded within 24 hours on Monday overnight. People could not keep pace with the flood to take precautions. It is said: In four villages water rushed to wash away thatch houses including cattle in some places.

Paddy and jute crops in four mauzas on the north bank of the Brahmaputra in Dhubri subdivision in lower Assam have been entirely destroyed while greater damage has been done to Mauzas on the south bank.

The authorities have wired to the Governor for relief.

Acting Governor For Bengal

CALCUTTA, June 25.

His Excellency Sir Robert Niel Reid assumed office of acting Governor of Bengal at 5 p. m. to-day.

The ceremony of assumption of office took place in the throne room of Government House.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Chief Secreatry, Mr. H. J. Twynam, prsented to His Excellency the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, who then presented his cabinet colleagues to the Governor. The other high officials and non-officials assembled were presented to His Excellency by the Chief Secretary, who then declared the ceremony closed.—A. P.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. BY GRADUAL STAGES

Mysore Bar Association Committee's Majority Report

BANGALORE, June 25.

The Mysore Bar Association at a special meeting held to-day accepted the minority report of its sub-committee favouring the establishment of a responsible government in Mysore immediately. The majority report favoured the establishment of a responsible government in the State by gradual stages.

The meeting further decided that there would be a unicameral legislature in the State consisting of 150 members instead of a bicameral one as recommended by a majority of the sub-committee.

It may be recalled that the Bar Association appointed a sub-Committee of seven for drafting proposals of reforms in the State for submission to the Mysore Reforms Committee. Four of them were in favour of granting a responsible government by stages while the remaining three insisted on granting the same immediately.—United Press.

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN BRITISH GUIANA

Mrs. J. B. Singh Co-opted On Govt. Committee

SIMLA, June 24.

Mrs. J. B. Singh, an Indian lady, has been co-opted on the Committee appointed by the Government of Trinidad to enquire into the general education system of the country. The future education policy in British Guiana will be determined by the recommendations made by this Committee.

The appointment has met with the warmest approval of the Indian people there.

Mrs. Singh is President of the Balak Sahitya Mandali, the only India women's organisation carrying on social work for the benefit of poor Indian children. She is also President of the British Guiana Dramatic Society.—United Press.

LAHORE.—Mr. S. R. Jariwala, Agent of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., has been nominated by the Executive Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to represent the Chamber on the N. W. R. Local Advisory Committee from July 1, 1938.

REFORMS COMMITTEE UNSATISFACTORY

No Non-official Representative On It

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER (By Mail)

Interviewed by a Press representative on the constitution of the Reforms Committee in Gwalior Sri Haribhau Upadhyaya, President of the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee said:—

"While I welcome the formation of a committee to suggest necessary changes in the constitution so that the scope of the Majlis-i-Am be widened in view of making it truly representative of opinion in the State, I am constrained to say that the personnel of the committee is not satisfactory in as much as there is not a single non-official representative of the public on it. This omission, I fear, at the hands of the Maharaja is apt to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the people of the State, not because they repose no confidence in the Maharaja but because it tends to indicate lack of confidence in the people on the part of the Maharaja or his advisers.

I hope therefore, that the young and promising Maharaja of Gwalior will leave no time in rectifying the mistake by appointing some non-official representatives of the Majlis-i-Am on the Reforms Committee and thus create an atmosphere favourable for the successful working of the Committee."

WAGE SYSTEM IN COIMBATORE

Plea For Inquiry By Govt. Official

MADRAS, June 25.

Representatives of the Coimbatore Millowners' Association met the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Labour Minister, this afternoon and submitted to him a memorandum wherein it was stated that an official should be deputed by Government to inquire into the present wage system in the Coimbatore Mills as "they are not satisfied with the report of the Coimbatore Court of Inquiry".

Representatives of workers will meet the Minister on Monday next with a view to requesting Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry.—United Press.

Better buy CAPSTAN they're blended better

THE PERFECT FORMULA—giving the exact proportions of each specified leaf—is only the start of better blending. There are eleven stages in the blending itself.... of course, Capstan are blended better!

THEY SMOKE BETTER BECAUSE THEY ARE BETTER

CAP/140

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, June 25.

James Finlay s.s. Clan Matheson of 3452 reg tons Capt S F Carter arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool Port Said Suez and Aden with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karachi of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Sadie arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Hatimura of 4158 reg tons Capt A E Wilkinson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with timber and general cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Begum of 3656 reg tons Capt O G R Jones arrived from Calcutta via Madras Colombo Coast Ports and Cochin with coal and general cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Takiwa Maru of 4281 reg tons Capt Z Matuoka arrived from Karachi with cargo and cotton

B I S N s.s. Barsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

O S Kaisha's s.s Himalaya Maru of 3187 reg tons Capt Y Sirakata arrived from Nagoya via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Agra of 3656 reg tons Capt A J Philip arrived from Birkenhead via Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Cranfield of 3213 reg tons Capt P A C James sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

P and O S N s.s. Bangalore of 2875 reg tons Capt M G Symonds sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Carthage of 7665 reg tons Capt W Williams sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell s.s. City of Bath of 3154 reg tons Capt J J E Brackay sailed for Colombo Madras Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. London Maru of 4414 reg tons Capt M Takagi sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt E G Kingcome sailed for Karachi via Bhaonagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for Loading on 25-6-38

S S Hatimura (MM) for Karachi via Bhavnagar Bedi Bunder and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 25.

1 Clan Matheson 3453 Navlakhi 27-6 J Finlay
2 City of Bath 3154 Colombo 26-6 F F Campbell.
4 London Maru 4414 Japan 26-6 O S K Kaisha
6 Sturmfels 3834 Antwerp N F L Edwards
8 Floristan 3483 London 2-7 Grahams T.
9 Ampleforth 2765 Port Said for orders 2-7 Ralli Bros.
15 Sutherland 2953 Port Said (for orders) 2-7 L Dreyfus
16 Karanja 4646 Durban 6-7 M M
J. End Tairea Durban 20-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Himalaya Maru 3127 Marmagoa 28-6 O S K Kaisya
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 29-6 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 30-6 M M
5 Hashemi 298 M Coast 25-6 S Hassum
8 Gazana 3191 Karachi 26-6 M M
10/11 Hatimura 4158 Karachi NF M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Gogra 3126 Rangoon 3-7 M M
B Jalakrishna 3974 Rangoon 26-6 Scindia S N
F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 27-6 T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
M Vasna 2026 N F 21-7 M M
N/C Jalajyoti 2698 NF NF Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 6-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
City of Agra 27-6-38 Killick Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Enggano 30-6-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-7-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Rinda 29-6-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Polk 28-6-38 F F Campbell
Ernebank 30-6-38 F F Campbell
Atlanta City 1-7-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Yatuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Mirzapore 30-6-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 2-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 8-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 20-7-38 N Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 23-6-38 O S Kaisha
Kaiso Maru 20-7 N Y Kaisya
FROM JEDDAH
Alavi 22-6-38 T Morrison
FROM BASRA
Varsova 25-6-38 M M
Baroda 30-6-38 M M
Vita 2-7-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliva 9-7-38 M M
Talamba 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Gamboda 30-6-38 M M
FROM MOULMEIN
Naringa 30-6-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalamohan 27-6-38 Scindia S N
Chyebassa 26-6-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Hatimura 23-6-38 M M
Jalamani 27-6-38 Scindia S N
Jalavihar 29-6-38 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Braunfels 30-6-38 L Edward
Durenda 29-6-38 M M
Tokiwa Maru 25-6-38 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N
Durenda 6-7-38 M M
Ranchi 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Floristan 2-7-38 Graham Trading
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Venice 6-7-38 K Nixon
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line
Caithness 22-6-38 Grahams Trading
FOR HAMBURG
Goldenfels 29-6-38 L Edwards
Sturmfels 29-6-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 30-6-38 F F Campbell
City of Bath 26-6-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 1-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
London Maru 26-6-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y K
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 30-6-28 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Varsova 30-6-38 M M
Barala 29-6-38 M M
Bankura 22-6-38 M M
Varela 23-6-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 25-6-38 T Morrison
FOR MAURITIUS
Akbar 28-6-38 T Morrison
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 6-7-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M
FOR PORT SAID
Ampleforth 2-7-38 Ralli Bros.
Sutherland 2-7-38 L Dreyfus
FOR RANGOON
Gogra 3-7-38 M M
Jalakrishna 26-6 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-7-38 M M
FOR KARACHI
Circassia 24-6-38 Anchor Line
City of Leicester 24-6-38 J Finlay

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Hashemi 23-6-38
S S Dayavati 23-6-38
S S Kalavati 23-6-38
S S Alavi 24-6-38
S S Barala 24-6-38
S S Ranpura (boats) 24-6-38.
S S Begum 25-6-38

EXPORTS
Bombay, June 25.

S S Floristan for Hull 102 dms castor oil A Hargovindas.

For London: 41 bales cotton rags C Nanalal.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 2800 bags gr nut oil cake F H Hasam; 616 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 16 bales cotton rags C Nanalal; 250 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg: 161 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kotaria; 165 bags loctic cassein M Amulakh; 8 cases gum F Vallimohamed; 4900 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 134 bales raw cotton Patel cotton Co.; 9 bales dry salted goat skins D Abraham.

For Antwerp: 10 bags gum E Vallimohamed; 89 bags old buffalo hide pickers P Kasambhai.

For Bremen: 250 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 36 cases machy parts ingersoll Rand India; 55 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton Kotak; 90 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 550 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Osaka: 1400 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

IMPORTS

S S Ranpura Agent M Mackenzie from Gothenburg: 38 cases ball bearings; 32 cases grease.

From Basle: 87 cases aniline colour.

From London: 27 cases cigarettes; 74 cases bacon; 55 cases whisky; 250 ise tyres, 100 cases lime juice; 53 cases electric machy; 82 cases vinegar oil stores table salt rolled oats.

From Zuric: 23 cases machy.

From Southampton: 33 ctns elect cable.

From Marseilles: 46 cases glassware; 381 bags almonds; 40 cases lead ore; 30 cases medicines; 35 cases mineral water; 91 bags roots.

From Alexandria: 50 bales cotton.

From Port Said: 100 pkgs bedsteads.

S S Barala Agent M Mackenzie from Khoramshahr: 25 bags castor seeds; 27 cases attari.

From Bushire: 48 jottas rose water.

From Muscat: 195 bags dry dates; 32 bdls salted fish; 597 bags sardines.

From Karachi: 3763 cases wheat; 143 bales cotton: 50 bdls galvd gas tubes; 119 bags math grain; 355 bags gram; 130 bags gram flour; 92 bags gram chuni; 56 nos. empty gas cylinder.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, June 25.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July	14	2	9
Sind cotton January	15	3	6
Punjab July	12	5	3
Punjab January	13	8	0
Desi American July	17	9	0
Desi American January	18	6	9
Tone quiet.			
Wheat July	21	6	0
Wheat September	21	10	0
Tone quiet.			
Gram July	22	1	0
Gram September	22	0	9
Toria July	34	9	0
Toria September	34	14	0
Cottonseed July	15	15	9
Cottonseed September	16	6	3
Cottonseed January	16	0	6

WHEAT PRICES AGAIN TOUCH LOW LEVELS

Favourable Weather And Liquidation

(From Our Correspondent.)
Delhi, June 22.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

Chicago:—July 77 1/8 (80 1/2) Sept. 78 1/8 (81 1/4)
Liverpool:—July 78 (76 3/4) Oct. 71 1/4 (68 1/4)
Winnipeg:—July 109 1/8 (110 1/2)
Buenos Aires:—June 9.33 (9.36)
Karachi:—July 21-2 (21-7-6) Sept. 21-6-9 (21-11)
Bombay:—Sept. 4-2 (4-2-9)
Calcutta:—Sept. 3-4-9 (3-5-9)
Hapur:—Ready 2-3-9 (2-4-11) Bhadon 2-3-3 (2-5-2)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that with the exception of Liverpool, where buying enterprise was in evidence, all other markets suffered a heavy loss and almost touched the lowest levels once again. On the whole there has been no encouraging feature and the undercurrent has been invariably at a low ebb and a good deal of sentiment is needed to bring it back to anything normal. This set-back has been the outcome of favourable weather and crop reports from U.S.A. and Australia, lack of demand, scattered selling and liquidation influenced by outside advices and improved political situation. The heavy rains in Northern India also helped the markets to go down. The present wheat position is quite bearish.

DOWNWARD TREND

The upcountry markets continued to be on a downward trend with the result that the values registered a fall of 0/1/6 to 2 annas per maund. The weakness was mainly caused by favourable weather reports from U.S.A. copious rains in Northern India and unsatisfactory demand from consuming centres. Bears were very active during the week. Speculative business was on a better scale while the spot business was considerably low. Arrivals have been again dwindled on account of the fact that heavy rains have fallen almost every where and the farmers are busy with their ploughing and sowing operations. At Hapur the daily arrivals hardly average 4000 maunds as against 8000 maunds a week back. The local stock is estimated at 838 Khattis. The purchasers of the new receipts are the stockists only. The exporting firms were also somewhat active in the ready market towards the week-end and bought at the average of 1 Khatti daily. Such demand can not improve the trend of the market for they are only taking from the old stocks which they have previously bought. Fresh demand is needed to improve the trend. The highest and the lowest peaks quoted for Bhadon touched during the week were 2-5-1 and 2-3-4 respectively. The daily arrivals at Chandausi averaged 70 tons which increased her stocks to 235000 maunds. Exporters were also active here in the ready market and bought considerable quantity at lower levels. The total exports during the week mainly to Calcutta amounted to about 340 tons. The daily arrivals in the Punjab markets were on a decreased scale, being on the average of 800 to 1000 bags. The purchasers of the best quality are the only commission agents of Lahore and Amritsar while of the inferior are the stock-holders and Karachi millers. The stocks in the markets are burdensome and there seems no great demand this year from the consuming centres.

KARACHI MARKET

The Karachi market for the most days ruled easy, though there came reaction in the prices two or three times during the week, the market closed quite easy in sympathy with other markets. Bears were very merry. Trading was on a better scale and the spot sales totalled about 76000 bags which were bought by the local mills and European exporters. About 7500 tons of July delivery were also purchased by European exporters. The average of daily arrivals was 65000 bags while the exports averaged 80000 bags. The total arrivals and exports of the week amounted to 241936 and 312296 bags respectively. Out of the latter 170500 bags were for Port Said, 210 for Continent and 37558 bags for Bombay and others. Local stock is put at 10 1/2 lac bags.

U. S. CROP

In the early days of the week the markets outside India ruled steady on less favourable reports of U.S. Winter wheat crop and speculators' buying on profit-taking, but later on they showed a serious decline on lack of speculator's support and liquidation, favourable crop reports and cheaper Russian offers. Italy has been again an active buyer on most days of the week and there has been a better U. K. demand for Australian cargoes. Antewerp is still interested in Russian offers for early shipments. It is expected that during the week ending June 27, 190000 qrs of wheat are due to arrive in Liverpool and 170000 qrs. in London. The former figure is about equal to the needs, while the latter will be small for the purposes.

The official estimates of 761 million bushels for winter wheat crop has put the speculators in surprise, because only eight days before the experts had averaged 810 million bushels. This official estimate is bullish by comparison with the private estimates but actually the official forecast is 7 million bushels more than the estimates calculated a month previously.

CROP ESTIMATES

According to the latest weather and crop reports, Canada has enjoyed a week of generous rains. Moisture conditions are far better than the last year. The U.S.A. winter wheat crop is rather unfavourable owing to rust reports. The deterioration of the crop is estimated at 100000000 bushels, but in our opinion it is too early in the season to estimate the damages. Argentine reports are quite favourable. Conditions in Australia is causing some anxiety. The conditions in the Continent have improved to some extent and the prospects of crop are not so bad as was expected

World export and import figures for the week ending June 11, and for the period commencing from Aug. 1, to date and for the corresponding period of the last year in 1000 qrs. are:—

U.S.A. and Canada	664	2079	23741
Argentine	136	7377	19486
Australia	456	14552	11930
Russia	60	5126	11
Danubian countries	36	6148	9409
Rest	39	1278	1285
Total	1481	55761	67862
Europe	1196	44766	54532
Ex-Europe	285	10995	13330
Total	1481	55761	67862

ABSENCE OF SATISFACTORY YARN DEMAND

Decline In Shanghai

Bombay, June 22.

The yarn market has remained quiet but steady during the whole past week. Prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range and owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand from almost all important consuming centres turnover has been very restricted. Enquiries from upcountry centres are yet very limited and most of them are of a testing nature. As regards Export markets enquiries have practically ceased for the last few weeks and no business of importance has been possible inspite of further decline in prices of Indian yarns. It looks as though our Export markets have been practically lost atleast temporarily and it is almost difficult to forecast when there will be a revival of demand from those important markets. On the whole the tendency of Indian yarns is not yet hopeful and although the cotton prices have remained very steady no signs of improvement in demand are yet in sight.

ENGLISH YARNS.

English yarns are practically neglected on account of much higher prices as compared with Japanese, Shanghai and Indian yarns of similar grades and qualities. No fresh forward business has been reported during the week even for small lots.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Continued decline in Shanghai Exchange has been responsible for a further decline in prices of Shanghai yarns particularly from 40s upwards and some further business has been arranged during the week in this class of yarns at prices which are apparently very low and attractive. In case of Japanese yarns the prices remained rather unchanged with minor fluctuations during the week. As regards grey single and twofold yarns enquiries have been very limited and prices have remained rather irregular. In case of Mercerised yarns speculative turnover has considerably fallen off probably due to uncertain tendency regarding future course of the market and also due to very limited offtake from consuming districts. Fresh forward business with Japan has been practically nill owing to comparatively much higher prices quoted by Japanese Spinners and also due to very low and tempting prices offered from Shanghai. Sampin has remained steady in sympathy with steady cotton prices whereas Exchange has remained slightly firmer.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

As forecasted in our previous report a further raising of prices to the extent of about half an anna per lb in popular deniers such as 120 and 150 by the Italian Distributing Committee has not produced sufficient confidence amongst the dealers and consumers and offtake during the week has therefore been very limited. Sales from consignment stocks are also very restricted owing to the present level of prices which are considered to be too high by the dealers and consumers. As regards Japanese yarns, arrivals are very restricted by the incoming steamers and stocks have been gradually declining. No fresh forward business with Japanese Spinners has been possible on account of very much higher prices quoted for forward deliveries. The future tendency of the market continues rather uncertain.

LOCAL YARNS.

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has continued to remain satisfactory although prices have declined further to the extent of Rs. 2 per bale both in 10 1/2s and 20 1/2s. Sales for forward deliveries to the extent of about 20,000 bales by the local mills have been reported during the week mostly in coarse counts from 4s to 12 1/2s at prices more or less on the basis of 3 1/2 annas for 4s, 3 3/4 annas for 6s and 4 1/2 annas for 10s. Some further sales are likely to be arranged in the next few days at or about the same basis as the dealers consider this level of prices to be rather attractive. The future tendency of the market is yet uncertain.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay June 24.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £		
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79	0	0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust ord.	0	3	9
Bank of London and S. America	5	9	0
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1	6	3
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	113	0	0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0	16	6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	48	0	0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1	19	3
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0	10	0
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0	0	9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Pref. Stk.	13	10	0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	86	0	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	0	0
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1	6	0
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5	7	6
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0	5	9
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0	3	6
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0	2	9
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0	7	6

SUGAR PRICES UNCHANGED

Heavy Arrivals

Bombay, June 22.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last report during the earlier part of the week local market was somewhat easier with a decline of about 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt in absence of buying interest but during the latter part of the week market showed better tendency with an improvement of 1/2 anna per cwt mainly due to some enquiry from outside and scarcity of sellers at current rates due to disparity with Java market. Business was however very restricted and confined to small business between dealers and outsiders for September to December shipments on the basis of Rs. 5/1/6 for September and Rs. 5-2-6 for December. Further business was however checked as buyers were not interested at any further advance while sellers were firm and preferred not to sell at lower rates in view of disparity with Java. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close market was steady with firm undertone.

INDIAN SUGARS.

As regards Indian sugars, market remained steady for ready with prices practically unchanged. Arrivals continue to be heavy but holders did not show any inclination to sell at present rates as they anticipate further increase in prices by the Syndicate in near future. Cawnpore market was reported steadier owing to better demand from Punjab markets. Besides dealers are speculating on an increase in Syndicate limits in the next selling quota. Local prices are now on about the level of the Syndicate limits which enable the local dealers to sell part of the arrivals at a small profit and with held sales of the remaining in anticipation of increase in prices. Arrivals during the week are estimated at 2500 tons and stocks at 7000 tons as against 1500 and 13,500 tons respectively at the same time last year. At the close tone of the market is steady to firm.

FOREIGN MARKET.

On the New York Terminal market there was an all-round advance of 2 points while on the London Terminal market there was an advance of 1/4d in August and 1/2d in December and March deliveries. According to latest advices from London much change in prices is not looked for and the position was unchanged. Java market was reported steady with quotations unchanged.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

Position as regards Java market was unchanged as dealers have practically ceased to take interest in Java sugar. As regards Indian sugars, Calcutta market was reported steady and prices were now slightly below Syndicate limits which enable dealers to sell their holdings at a profit. Karachi market for Indian sugar was reported steadier with an advance of one anna per maund. Tendency of the market was upwards.

STOCKS OF SUGAR

In main British Indian Ports on about 8th June '38 were estimated at 14269 tons as against 30350 tons at the same time last year.

GENERAL

Prices in the local market for Java sugar are likely to be maintained for the present with a possibility of a small advance on the present level of prices in view of the disparity with Java market. As regards future course of the market tendency is uncertain and depend on the result of the meeting of the International Sugar Council on 5th July which is expected to take measures capable of lifting prices to a higher level in view of the fact that sugar prices in London Terminal market have receded by sh 1/6 per cwt since the conclusion of the International Sugar Agreement.

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued th following weekly report dated London 8th June:—

GOLD

The bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,409,953 on June 1st showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £4,675,000 of bar gold was dihposed of at the daily fixing during the past week. Conditions have been quieter than of late, but demand from the Continent has continued and prices have been maintained at a small premium over dollar exchange parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 4th ulto. to midday on the 4th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,170,775
British West Africa	410,026
British East Africa	17,555
British India	210,240
Australia	11,186
New Zealand	10,578
Canada	264,793
Soviet Union	1,123,607
Belgium	3,611,777
Netherlands	26,801
Germany	5,111
Switzerland	77,089
Other countries	6,165
	£7,955,703

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£3,517,778
France	297,719
Netherlands	557,533
Switzerland	512,428
Austria	17,153
Finland	22,781
Syria	40,862
Other countries	6,930
	£4,973,184

The s.s. "Strathallan" which sailed from Bombay on June 4th carried gold to the value of about £147,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April 1938 amounted to 67,813 fine ounces as compared with 68,107 fine ounces for March 1938 and 68,059 fine ounces for April 1937.

SILVER

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the United States Treasury, announced on June 2nd that it had been decided to extend the silver purchase agreement with China, which otherwise would have expired on June 30th; the period for which the agreement was to be extended was not stated.

The announcement imparted a slightly firmer tone to the market and prices made a slight advance which, however, proved only temporary, quotations to-day being the same as those fixed a week ago

There have been no fresh features; speculators have sold and there have been American trade purchases, whilst the Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold.

There is no indication of any important change, but the present level of prices would appear about high enough for the present.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 30th ulto. to midday on the 4th inst.—

IMPORTS.

Eire	£ 6,000
Japan	7,812
Belgium	13,997
France	14,846
Germany	13,765
Other countries	875
	£57,295

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£921,585
British India	35,810
Germany	13,595
Aden and Dependencies	27,209
Palestine	2,000
Other countries	2,958
	£1,003,157

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 24.

	Season To date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
Total in sight, (excluding Linters)	13,399	70	12,957	96
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American Excluding linters)	5,563	75	8,183	123
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,702	44	5,571	71
Of which to Japan	648	11	1,550	3
Of which to China	92	1	26	...
Of which to Great Britain	1,583	2	1,163	15
Of which to Germany	866	3	731	15
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	2,518	.....	1,229
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	.....	2,097	.....	962
World's Visible supply	.....	8,108	.....	5,473
Of which American Cotton	.....	5,985	.....	3,425
Forwarded to World's mills (Excluding linters)	10,295	164	12,784	235
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,759	33	6,780	23

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/8
4 per cent 1960/70	113/6
5 per cent 1945/55	117/14

BANKS

Baroda	115/4
Bank of Hindusthan	35
Central	30/10
Imperial Bank F P	1555
Imperial Bank P P	385
India Bank	141/4
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve	115/4
Union Bank XD	5/6

TEXTILES

Ambica	245
Arun	410
Arvind	1175
Asok	365
Bombay Dyeing	807/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	191
Century	243/12
Central India	222/8
Colaba	140
Ahm New Textile	505
Bharatkhand	
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	357/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	142/8
Indore	52/8
Jubilee	192/8
Kohinoor	262/8
Laxmi Cotton	460
Mysore	90
Marsden	100
Morarji	1100
New Great	186/4
Raipur	670
Rajnagar	310
Simplex X D	73/12
Swadeshi	185
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1170
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	100
Hukamchand	190
Bhandari	90

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1437/8
Tata Hydro Ord	155
Tata Power Ord	1360

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Bombay Suburban	136/14
Bombay Tram	123/7
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	280
Associated Cements	116
Belapur	152/8
Bombay Burma New	162/8
Bombay Burma Old	490
Bombay Steam	216/4
Bombay Telephone	88
Burma Corporation	6/6
Br B Petrol	3/3
Dalmia Cement	9/4
Indian Bleaching	125
Industrial Investment Tr	39
Indian Radio Ord	390
Indian Radio Defd	500
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	24/8
Mysore Sugar	20/8
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	60/8
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	35
Tata Oil	26/12
Tata Steel Ord	225
Tata Steel Defd	970

JUTES

Birla Jute	12/8
Howrah	40/4
Hukumchand	6/10
Kamarhatty	408
Kanknarrah	322
Lawrence	306
Reliance	53/12

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 24

SAKELS—	
July	12.58+9
November	13.02+8
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.06+3
October	10.16+6
GIZA—	
July	12.22—0
November	12.48+3

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, June 23.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	327,300,000
Public Deposits	21,700,000
(A) Other Deposits	140,800,000
Government Securities	110,200,000
(B) Other Securities	26,100,000
Notes and Coin	44,100,000
Notes in Circulation	483,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27.11 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	105,500,000
(B) Other Securities include discount and advances	5,500,000
Total Deposits	162,500,000
Total Securities	136,300,000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 25.

Wheat	2,335 cwts.
Linseed	3,559 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	150 cwts.
Gingellyseed	610 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,912 cwts.
Castorseed	374 cwts.
Rice	5 191 cwts.
Myrabollams	235 cwts.
Cottonseeds	2,727 cwts.
Mowraseed	113 cwts.
Gram	1,114 cwts.
Joowar	5,200 cwts.
Barley	30 cwts.
Bajree	1,079 cwts.
Indian Sugar	18,921 cwts.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were the follows:—

25th Week (ended June 24th.)

1936	10,793,000
1937	12,843,100
1938	14,662,000

Total for 25 Weeks (1st January to date).

1936	272,934,700
1937	301,080,000
1938	356,825,600

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

under military protection. The camp is permanently under police surveillance. Under military cover one is conveyed to the work place, under military cover work is carried out, and in the same way one is transported back to the fortified camp. In the day time aeroplanes patrol regions round the place of work and in the nights the military is on watch to protect carried out in the day against sabotage. The barrier of nearly 1,000 kilometers long will be about three meters high and also in depth. After the completion, during the nights it is expected to be loaded with high current. A space hundred meters of each side will be "forbidden area" entrance to which will involve heavy punishment. Apart from this giant barrier in the north, a second and shorter one is also to be raised in the east.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

Congress Candidate's Nomination Paper Rejected

CALICUT, June 25.

Mr. Jenaraj (Independent) was declared elected to-day to the Central Assembly in het by-election caused by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Aaron.

Nomination papers were filed before Mr. Wood, the Returning Officer by Mr. P. Narayan Menon (Congress) and Mr. Janaraj (Independent). An objection was raised by Mr. Jenaraj that the nomination paper of Mr. Menon should be rejected as his 'sanad' to practise in the High Court as lawyer had been cancelled by the Court. The objection was accepted by the Officer and Mr. Menon's nomination paper was rejected.

It may be recalled that the Tamilnad Congress Working Committee recommended Mr. Menon's name which was accepted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the, All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee.—United Press.

Further Rise In N. Y. Cotton Prices

SPECULATIVE BUYING AND COVERING

Realising On Favourable Weather

Bombay, June 25.

The New York cotton market was comparatively cheerful in a somewhat active session on Friday. Like Wall-Street operators however cotton buyers were rather less aggressive and stand-offish pending President Roosevelt's fireside chat.

The market opened steady in fairly active trading and then turned feverish. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool Cables, some foreign buying and renewed commission house and trade buying prompted by the strength of stocks and further large sales in textiles. The advance however attracted increased realising as well as some domestic and foreign hedging. Weather was generally favourable. The market subsequently steadied up on covering.

At the opening July was quoted 7 points up at 8.74 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.66 but again rallied and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.82c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.83c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with July 4.63. Buoyancy of Wall-Street induced scattered general buying. Offerings were limited. Later on there was scattered buying, trade calling which resulted in shortage of contracts. Firmness of Wall-Street bolstered sentiment. The market closed at a net rise of 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 4.83d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was fairly active buying in Egyptian cotton. Giza futures closed 4 to 11 points up and Uppers advanced 10 to 8 points.

The Alexandria market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 3 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., state:—

After the recent big break, prices have reacted during the past week and both markets have ruled steady. The passing of the huge Spending Bill by the Senate and the less favourable crop reports have had a stimulating effect inducing fresh buying. Following the liquidation of stale bull accounts, the technical position of the market is healthy and encouraging influences are readily reflected. It was generally expected that large purchases of cotton goods for relief purposes would shortly be made and in this connection anticipations proved correct when later the Government announced bids for 58 million yards, the largest in the history of relief purchases. It was also reported that the authorities plan to spend from 75 to 125 million dollars on cotton goods for relief purposes in 1939. Although weather conditions have been mostly favourable, the recent persistent rains are causing apprehension. Latest weather reports showed further heavy rains, especially in the Central Belt, while advices from the South again complained of increased weevils. Owing to the lateness of the crop and the fact that the entire cotton belt has had ample moisture, warm and dry weather is now urgently needed. It is believed that the total acreage will be nearer the revised allotment of 28,300,000 acres.

FERTILIZERS SALES

The New York Cotton Exchange Service reports sales of fertilizers from December to June in nine States at 3,541,000 tons against 4,009,000 tons last year. Domestic consumption of all cottons during May is estimated at 425,000 bales against 670,000 bales last year. The total so far this season is 1,800,000 bales less than last season, which points to the possibility of this season's total domestic consumption being some 2,000,000 bales less than last season. There has been no improvement in world mill activity and cloth sales are still below current production.

As present prices appear to have discounted the known bearish factors, the recent action of the market suggests that sharp upward movements in prices may be expected on further adverse weather news. We therefore favour purchases during this period of crop scares.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York July highest 8.74+07 (10 a.m.)

New York July lowest 8.66—01 (12-15 p.m.

Liverpool July highest 4.70+12.

Liverpool July lowest 4.64+06.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton most active Worthstreet business over year hedge selling realizing supplying contracts market more two sided this level.

Cotton general sentiment seems definitely turned more optimistic reflected in print cloth sales amounting to 100 million yards this week minor recessions for technical reasons probable but believe general trend still upward.

Optimism growing domestic business and European political outlooks expect trend irregularly higher.

Strong demand for goods and cloths consumption likely to increase better business situation much will depend on weather suggest waiting for a decline before buying think circulating of notices will affect market.

Liverpool Wheat:—

Our opinion is that there is too much company on the bear side market at present very susceptible unfavourable weather reports.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cables from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—"We strongly advise buying American Liverpool—selling Broach Bombay new crop covering exchange."

New York:—"Continued good business in dry goods. Market irregular. Weather getting better. Large tenders expected July. End of the week statistics unfavourable. Securities higher."

(2) "Optimism growing domestic business and European political outlooks. Expect trend irregularly higher."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Advance on strength of overseas markets. Improved further on good New York Cables being bullish. Expecting further advance on shortage of contracts and fair trade calling.

Liverpool:—Advance owing to advance on the Stock Exchange. Lancashire yarn market affected favourably by the advance in cotton. There is a generally better feeling. Weather continues favourable.

New York.—Trade Bombay and local buying with July liquidation. Some profit-taking and hedge selling.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair. Partly cloudy.

Central: Cloudy showers. Thundershowers.

Western: Partly cloudy. East coast scattered showers. Southwest local thundershowers.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 25.

July	8.75
October	8.76
December	8.83
January	8.84
March	8.88
May	8.93
Middling Spot	8.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 25.

July	8.77
October	8.86
December	8.83
Middling Spot	8.89
11-00 a.m. Ranges.	
May	
October	
December	Closed
Noon Call.	
May	
October	
December	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to The Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 25.

June	4.63
July	4.64
August	4.68
September	4.73
October	4.76
November	4.78
December	4.80
January	4.82
February	4.83
March	4.85
April	4.86
May	4.88
June	4.89
Middling Spot	4.84
10-12 a.m. Quotations.	
May	4.71
October	4.84

LONDON SEEDS.

LONDON, June 25.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. £11-15-0 June sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. £12-12-6 June sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. £13-1-3 June sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C.I.F. ton. £11-3-9 June/July sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. £11-5-0 June/July sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, June 25.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe Parcels. Unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 33/3 June sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 31/9 June sellers.

LONDON OIL.

London, June 25.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 23/9 July sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 23/9 September/December sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 24-6-38	7759000	6780000
Receipts Yesterday 24-6-38	9000	7000
Exports to date 24-6-38	5702000	5571000
Stock at Ports 24-6-38	2518000	1229000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-6-38	2097000	962000
Stock at Liverpool 17-6-38	1173000	913000
Visible Supply 24-6-38	5985000	3425000
Quantity in sight 24-6-38	13399000	12957000
Quantity out of sight 24-6-38	10295000	12784000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 25.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Closed

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, June 25.

Rair Rio Coffee Nos 7 Quality 6-1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 25

Following a further rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 150/8 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 150/4 on scattered selling but later prices improved to Rs. 151/2 on covering. New Broach A/M opened at Rs. 170/4 and after declining to Rs. 169/12 improved to Rs. 170. The tone of the market was steady

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened unchanged and later on was 5 points down. There was increased selling and Broach J/A declined Rs. 150 while A/M was quoted at Rs. 168/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	1938	149	12 0
Broach A/M	1939	168	8 0
Fine M G.—			
Oomra July		138	4 0
Oomra D/J		150	2 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		114	4 0
Bengal D/J.		127	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 25.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F G	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	122	119	116	113
Punjab	122	119	116	113
Rajputana	122	119	116	113
Oomra No. 3	146	143	140	137
C. P. No. 1	159	156	153	150
C. P. No. 2	151	148	145	142
Broach No. 2	155	153	151	149
Punja.-Ame.	177	174	171	168
Punjab-Ame.	177	174	171	168
Surat	206	203	200	197
Rajpipla	198	195	192	189
Navsari	212	209	206	203

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 25.

Bengal Superfine	118/20
Bengal Fine	115/16
Bengal F.G.	113/14
C. P. 1	149/54
C. P. 2	144/46
Arvi	145/46
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	143/44
Berar	137/41
Khandesh	124/29
Jalna/Sailu	129/32
Burwah/Sanavad	141/44
Khandwa	142/44
Harda/Khirkiya	143/44
Mathia	119/24
Malkapur	134/37
Broach	150/51
Punjab 4 F.	168/74
Punjab 289 F.	195/205
Sindh N.T.	180/85
Kampala	272/74
Jinja	258/60
Navsari	212/14

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,749	205,534
Central India		44,057	335,396
Barsi and Nagar	1	149,218	173,897
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,254	101,494
Berar		323,203	578,835
Central Provinces	103	80,231	113,941
Total Oomras	104	690,712	1,509,097
Dholera	452	128,643	157,704
N.-W. Provinces		2,927	9,848
Rajputana		16,100	94,996
Sind-Punjab		516,231	335,344
Broach		261,375	340,130
Coompta and Dharwar		51,874	65,192
Westerns-Northerns	51	22,118	38,088
Cocoanada		23	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,231	15,692
American		177,828	18,663
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,138	483,530	382,401
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	4,745	2,356,773	2,967,346

Export From Bombay

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 23rd June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,768	290,453	437,635
Japan and China	3,131	616,096	1,375,699
Coast Ports	100	56,314	32,936
Up-country by Rail		331,681	252,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,573	21,891
Total	4,999	1,315,117	2,120,693

American Cotton Crop

Liverpool, June 15.

Heavy rains in West Texas and Amarillo District. Forecast Entire Belt partly cloudy.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd June	1,009
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,352,028
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,963,325
Decrease	610,297

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 24

Broach J/A 1938 opening 149 3/8 highest 150 7/8 lowest 149 3/8 closing 150 1/4

Broach A/M 1939 opening 169 3/4 highest 171 lowest 169 3/4 closing 170 1/4

Oomra July opening 138 5/8 highest 139 1/4 lowest 138 5/8 closing 138 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 151 highest 151 3/4; lowest 151 closing 151 1/4

Bengal July opening 115 1/2 highest 115 1/2 lowest 115 1/8 closing 115 1/8

Bengal D/J opening 128 3/8 highest 128 3/8 lowest 127 5/8 closing 127 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-38) Rs. 23 3/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 25

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny to £7-0-10. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 177.88. Dollar sterling cross rate was .49€ 1/4. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19d. There was little speculative buying. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 10 points up. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	35	8	3
Ashad delivery	35	9	3
Ashad Tejimandi	0	2	6
Shrawan delivery	35	9	9
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	5	0

SILVER

Ready	50	0	0
Ashad delivery	49	13	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	8	6
Shrawan delivery	49	11	0
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	15	0

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, June 25.

Shot	19
Forward	18-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, June 25.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-10

Gold Export From Bombay

Gold worth Rs. 35,64,860 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, June 25.

Three consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 17,018 were shipped to Mombassa by the s.s. "Takliwa." The s.s. "Carthage" carried four consignments of sovereigns totally valued at Rs. 17,74,608 for London and two more consignments of sovereigns worth Rs. 16,73,234 in all for London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs 3,15,21,01,787.

LONDON METALS

London, June 24

Copper	£37 16
Spelter	£14 3 9
Tin	£189 15 0
Lead	£14 17 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 25.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers	£37-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£37-11-6
Electrolytic copper	£42-5-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37
Copper sheets	Rs. 44
Tone:—Firm	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 24.

July	£10-12-6.
August	£10-13-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 25.

Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	30	13	0
Highest	30	13	6
Lowest	30	5	0
Closing	30	5	6
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	30	6	0
Highest	30	6	0
Lowest	30	0	0
Closing	30	0	0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	19	13	0
Highest	19	13	0
Lowest	19	6	6
Closing	19	6	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 24.

July	78d.
October	71 1/8d.
December	70 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 24.

July	dol 0.75 1/2.
September	dol 0.76 5/8.
December	dol 78. 1/2.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 25.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-1-6.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-2-6.

Kesar Rs. 12-13.

Saraya Rs. 12-7.

Java Spot F. 5.40.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 99 October 126 December 127 January 130 March 131 May 135 at cross rate 4.96 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 151 Liverpool July 1938 4.70 Rs. 53 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 171 Liverpool May 1939 4.95 Rs .44 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 151 New York July 8.72 Rs. 44 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 171 New York May 8.86 Rs. 27 1/2 at cross rate 4.96 1/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, June 24

GIZA—	
Spot	7.15+4
July	6.63+4
October	6.74+10
November	6.74+10
January 1939	6.81+11
March	6.88+11
May	6.91+ 8
UPPERS	
Spot	5.90+05
July	5.79+10
October	5.81+11
November	5.86+11
January 1939	5.91+10
March	5.96+10
May	5.99+08

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 25

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 Loan 100/2
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 102/13
3 per cent	(1963-65) 98/2
3 1/2 per cent	G P Notes (Cash) 98/7
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106/2
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 108/7
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 113/3
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 119/10
3 per cent	U.P Bonds 97/0
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 103/8
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 107
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 101/3
TAX FREES.	
3 per cent	1945/55 Loan 117/13
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent	1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 109/8
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 118
5 per cent	1954 M Deb 131/0
5 per cent	1956 K P T 131/0

Note: No change. Market steady. Next settlement quotes about 2 annas lower.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 25

B C RATES—

T T D 1/5 23/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 25/32 to Sept 3/4 Oct/March

Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 29/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 273

Bank's buying T T 270 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,305

Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79 1/8

Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 3/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 5/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 54

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.96.31 24th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 25th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 25th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 3/4 25th instant

Java London 8.94 1/4 25th instant

London Paris 177.88 24th instant

London Belgium 29.21 24th instant

London Switzerland 21.60 1/2 24th instant

London Berlin 12.30 3/4 24th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 24th instant

London New York 4.96.15 24th instant

London Amsterdam 8.95 1/4 24th instant

London Italy 94.25 24th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £7-0-6 23rd instant

Gold £7-0-10 24th instant

Silver London Ready 18 15/16 23rd instant

Silver London Ready 19 24th instant

Silver London Forward 18 3/4 23rd instant

Silver London Forward 18 13/16 24th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 23rd instant

Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 23rd instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 24th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 24

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	92 7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/63	115 5/8
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 7/8
4 per cent Funding loan	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	37/6

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

Settlement Rates

Bombay, June 25.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
June	105	0	0
August	104	0	0
October	103	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
June	114	0	0
August	114	0	0
October	114	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
June	154	0	0
August	153	0	0
October	153	0	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
June	245	0	0
August	240	0	0
October	235	0	0
Yarn No. 2/64—			
June	311	0	0
August	312	0	0
October	313	0	0
Yarn No. 150—			
June	153	0	0
August	156	0	0
October	160	0	0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 52

June	214.50
August	207.53
October	288.00

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

General Realising On Stock Exchange

REACTIONARY FEELING AFTER RECENT RISE

Speculative Counters Look Down

BOMBAY, June 25.

In sympathy with a further rise of dollars 2 in U.S. Steel shares, the local market opened firm and Tata Steel Dfds. again reached four figure level of Rs. 1010. This opening level proved to be the highest for the day as there being no prices eased off.

Gradual long liquidation appeared and prices recorded few points when an attempt was made to raise prices but it failed and small improvement attracted increased selling pressure and the market sentiment became slightly reactionary.

There was general realising in all speculative countries. It is believed that the short covering rendered the technical situation weak and that the market is entitled to a temporary reaction. Some of the recent buyers were unloading and the market was quiet.

The recent improvement in prices was more of a sentimental nature as it takes time for the industry to recover. Thus there will be keen awaiting for the improvement in general trade for a sustained rise in the values of shares.

It is too early to say whether we are going to have substantial improvement as much depends upon international economic state but the sentiment seems to have improved and operators are more inclined to loan on the constructive side.

There was general selling. Cotton mill shares also eased off in sympathy with Steel shares. Associated Cements were weak with large offerings.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 25.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	338 12
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25 y)	807 8
10 CENTURY (Rs. 3 y)	245 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 l)	223 12
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	140 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310 0
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0 5
10 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	122 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 3 y)	143 2
1,000 Hindustan	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	53 12
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	100 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	263 12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471 4
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,100 0
250 Model	39 8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	187 8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	61 8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	74 6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	186 4
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	100 10
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	N 1,160 0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	802 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115 4
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	30 10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,557 8
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	386 4
51-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	115 0
5 Union (As. 4)	5 6 6
CEMENTS.	
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	114 8
INSURANCE.	
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690 0
10-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13 14
20 Mercantile	55 8
15-70 New India (Rs. 14)	39 10
200 Oriental	4175 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	137 8
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1440 0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13 0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	123 7
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136 14
10 Broach (As. 5)	10 6
100 Karachi (A)	215 10
100 Poona (4)	196 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 3
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 318 plus 3)	155 0
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1360 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958 12
100 C. Province	101 8
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	726 4
MINING	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 6
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2 6 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	24 10
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	33 12
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-8)	965 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	223 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	282 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	153 12
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	855 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	218 12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	493 12
50 D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	160 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-3-0
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88 4
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	125 10
50 I. Invest Trust	39 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	390 0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665 0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	50 12
16 Scindia	18 0
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1505. 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	289 6
7 p.c. B'bay Tram. (T.F.)	69 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	102
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 1
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1562 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210 12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170
100 Dh Baramati	104
100 Gujarat	97 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	705
DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	106 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76 10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	106 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 25

Bombay Dyeing (818/12) 820 812 808 810 807 815 807

Century (246/14) 247 245 248 247 245

Central India (225/10) 227 225 223 226 221 222 223

Kohinoor (267/8) 270 265 266 265 263

New Great (190) 188 190 187

Simplex (75) 76 75 74

Swadeshi (187/8) 190 185 187 186

Associated Cements (117) 117 116/12 116 115/14 144/4 114/8

Tata Hydro (156) 154 155

Tata Power (1362/8) 1365 1360 1362 1360

Tram Ord (123/12) 123/7

T Steel Defd (990) 1010 990 980 992 988 980 965 957 965

T Steel Ord (228) 228 226 227 228 225 227 224 223/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (170/12) 170/12 170/10

Bellapur (156/4) 155 156 153

B Steam (217/8) 218

B Burma (508/12) 515 510 502 496 507 502 505 498 487 492 493

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 24

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Com	6
Electric Power and Light	11
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	40
Electric Bond Common	8 1/4
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	49
Int Tel and Tel	9
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	96
American Te' and Tel	139 1/2
Western Union Telg	25 1/4
Great North Pfd Railway	17
New York Central Railway	14 3/4
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	93
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	37
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	58
Westinghouse Airbrake	23
United States Steel	52 1/2
Bethelehen Steel	54
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	91
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	17
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/4
General Motors	35 1/4
General Electric	39
Union Carbide	77 1/4
Consolidated Oil	9 1/2
Phillips Pet Oil	39
Socony Oil	14 1/2
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	24 1/2
Amr Tobacco B	76 1/2
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	103
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	90
Cons Mining Smelting	57
6 per cent Japanese 1954	61

Turnover 2,250,000 shares. Think top has been reached on this movement and market will react.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, June 25.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.96.15
Paris	177.91
Berlin	12.31
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	5.00-13/16
Amsterdam	8.95-9/16
Brussels	29.20-1/4
Milan	94.26
Berne	21.60-1/4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

Twelve Creamy shaves per Blade

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta · Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

DIABOLO
CREAM SEPARATOR
BUTTER-CHURN,
DAIRY-MACHINERY.
Modern—Economical—Cheap.
DINSHAW & CO.
105. Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1938

Emblem Of Sacrifice And Non-Violence

Sardar Unfurls Tricolour At M. P. C. C. Office

INDIA'S DEMAND CANNOT BE IGNORED IN BR. INTERESTS!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 26.

"THE WORLD IS AT PRESENT A VERITABLE POWDER MAGAZINE AND EVERY NATION IS COMPETING WITH OTHER NATIONS IN COLLECTING MORE DEADLY WEAPONS TO ACHIEVE GREATEST DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE AND PROPERTY. INDIA IS THE ONLY NATION WHERE WE HAVE FOUND OUT THE NON-VIOLENT METHOD OF STRUGGLE WHICH WILL ULTIMATELY ACHIEVE COMPLETE PEACE" SAID SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL SPEAKING AT THE FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY AT THE OFFICE OF THE MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE THIS MORNING.

Sardar explained that the Congress tri-colour was the emblem non-violence and sacrifice and the charkha denoted our efforts for the uplift of the teeming masses of Indian villages.

Referring to Federation, Sardar Patel said, if Britain imposed it without our consent or without trying to meet our demands of self-determination and the right of framing our own constitution through a constitutnt assembly, we shall put in all our energies to foil their attempt. It is in the interests of both Britain and India and even perhaps world peace that Britain should not ignore the demands of those who have public opinion behind them. Congress has been in office not because it gave us Swaraj, but we are using this opportunity to strengthen our hands for future srtuggle and even if Federation is imposed on us, without any conciliation of our demands we will find our way through it to strengthen our fight.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR TEA LABOUR

Stringent Provisions In Congress M. L. A.'s Bill In Assam Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, June 25.

Assam Tea Estates Labourers' Freedom of Movement Bill 1938 will be moved by Mr. Omeo Kumar Das Congress, M.L.A. to protect the legitimate rights of free movement of tea labourers in Assam and to remove the impression created in the minds of the labourers that they had no right to go out of the gardens of their own free will, for the removal of obstructions will help to establish contact with the outside world and is absolutely necessary for their moral and economic advancement. The Bill provides penal clauses of punishment by simple imprisonment of one month or fine of Rs. 300 or less for whoever obstructs, prevents or restrains any labour in his free movement. Whoever being Chowkidar, Manager or an officer of the garden prevents the labourer's from free movement shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or both.

The most important clause is that all persons shall have the right to visit and hold conversation with labourers, when they are not actually working and any person preventing this shall be punished with simple imprisonment, which may extend to one month or fine not exceeding Rs. 200 or both.

OMAN CONCESSIONS FOR BRITAIN

KARACHI, June 26.

The presence of the Sultan of Muscat and Lt-Col. Fowle, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, reveal the possibility of a conference being held for the purpose of obtaining certain concessions in Oman for the British, says the "Daily Gazette."

It is believed, continues the paper, that three important sites, including Gwadur, which will prove extremely valuable for defence purposes, are the subjects under discussion.

Should the outcome of the present negotiations warrant such a move, the Government of India may invite the Sultan to Simla, so that final decisions in this matter be arrived at without much delay.—United Press.

NO FLYING OF BOTH FLAGS

Madras Govt.'s Plea For Vetoing Guntur Civic Resolution

MADRAS, June 25.

It is understood, that orders have been issued by the Government, asking the Guntur Municipal Council to show cause why its resolutions relating to the flying of Flags on the Municipal buildings should not be rescinded.

It will be remembered, that the Guntur Municipal Council passed two separate resolutions on 25th of last month, the first one to hoist the Congress Flag and the second to hoist the Muslim League Flag alongside the Congress Flag, on the premises of the Council. The resolutions were moved first by the Muslim members of the Municipal Council, belonging to the Congress party and the Muslim League respectively.

It is understood, that the Government considered it desirable to veto the resolution of the Council on the ground that the two flags could not be flown on the same building, and that, if permitted, it might lead to a breach of peace.

The present action of the Government is based on Section 36 (1) of the District Municipalities Act.—A. P.

DR. KHARE REPLIES TO "STAR'S" CHARGE

Communique On Muslim Allegations Against C. P. Ministry

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, June 25.

The Central Provinces and Berar Government in the course of a six sheet Communique publish the replies given by Premier Dr. Khare to Mahatma Gandhi, when his attention was drawn by the former to fourteen allegations made by the "Star" of Calcutta outlining grievances of Muslims against the Ministry.

ANTI-CHOLERA MEASURES IN C. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, June 25.

In the course of a Press Note the Government refer to the scourge of cholera raging in India and appeal to public not to visit religious fairs, especially when cholera is prevalent in the area, where a fair is being held. Government have instructed district offices to take all necessary steps to dissuade people from visiting fairs at Puri, Pandharpur and elsewhere. Civil Surgeons have been instructed to arrange inoculations of all people going to fairs.

Several Villages Submerged

Indus In Floods: Zemindars And Agriculturists Sustain Heavy Losses

KARACHI, June 25.

Frantic efforts continue to be made to check the advance of the flood water of the Indus which has already submerged, besides many villages in Sind, the Sukkur-Shikarpur Road dislocating the traffic. The water is rushing towards the railway line a terrific speed, leaving behind it a trail of destruction and desolation.

Efforts are being made to clear the flood water through the culverts and thus save the railway line.

This (Saturday) morning, while a new bund was being constructed a workman fell into the water and was drowned.

There are about 6,200 labourers working on the new embankment and the Government of Sind are spending on them Rs. 3,100 per day. So far, the Government have spent Rs. 1 lakh in this connection.

Over one lakh of sand bags costing annas ten each, have been washed away and fresh orders have had to be placed for replacing these for constructional work.

The plight of the Zamindars and the agriculturists is pitiable, for they have sustained heavy losses due to the submerging of the lands by the flood waters.

Latest reports received here indicate that the water level is subsiding.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, the Prime Minister, and Pir Illahi Bux, the Minister, who were due to leave for Simla to attend certain conferences have cancelled their visit, due to flood havoc in the Province.—United Press.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN C. P.

School Leaving Age Raised To 12

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 25.

The provincial Government has, by notification extended the period for which children in the compulsory primary education area must attend school from four to seven years. This rule will however apply only to those children who, after attending primary school for four years do not attend any other recognised school. Such children, will, in future be required to attend school for one hour a day or not less than four days in a week or 200 days in a year.

Incidentally the age at which they can leave school will be raised to 12 and this will prevent employment of child labour.

INDIAN COTTON FOR JAPAN

Consul-General's Plan For Increasing Her Offtake On Long-Term Credit

SIMLA, June 25.

The Japanese Consul-General who had been here for some time left for Calcutta this afternoon. it is understood in connection with the forthcoming talks between cotton interests in India and Japan with the object of entering into an agreement by which Japan will increase her offtake of the Indian cotton.

It is expected that the Japanese Consul-General will, at Calcutta, consult representatives of cotton exporters and prepare the way for starting negotiations.

Mr. Okamura was one of the participants in the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations last year. It is learned here that the initiative in the forthcoming talks was taken by Japan who is said to be anxious to secure larger quantities of Indian cotton provided they are given to her on long term credit. The actual quantity and quality of cotton, the period of credit and the nature of guarantees are not yet ascertainable here with an exactitude. The negotiations are expected to be carried on partly in Simla and partly in Bombay by Mr. Okamura.—A. P.

YET ANOTHER FOREIGN EXPERT

KARACHI, June 26.

The "Daily Gazette" hints at the possibility of importation of yet another foreign "expert" by the Government of India.

According to this paper, Mr Abbott may be appointed Sugar Engineer at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,200.

Mr. Desmond Young, Editor of the "Pioneer" of Lucknow, passed through Karachi last evening after seven weeks' sojourn in the West.

ORISSA GOVERNOR.

Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S. Secretary to the Government of Madras, who has been appointed to act as the Governor of Orissa when Sir John Hubback goes on leave in August next, will pass through Karachi on June 29th 'en-route' to Calcutta from London, where he had gone on leave.—United Press.

"CHARGE OF LIGHT BRIGADE" BANNED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 25.

The film "Charge of the Light Brigade" produced by the Warner Brothers has been banned throughout C. P. and Berar.

With funds obtained from the Government of India's Rural grant the Government of Bengal introduced rural broadcasting as a part of their rural uplift activities in the district of Midnapore as an experimental measure.

Serious Handicap To Economic Swaraj

Indian Commerce Condemns Federation

DEMAND FOR RESTORATION OF PRE-WAR RUPEE RATIO

Questions relating to Federation envisaged in the Government of India Act, the Income-Tax Amending Bill, the import of foreign salt into India, the conveyance of mails by steamer services between India and Burma, Iran, Zanzibar and other countries and the devaluation of rupee were some of the subjects that were considered at a meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry held in Bombay on June 25. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta presided over the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Dewan Bahadur Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. M. C. Ghia, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Mr. M. A. Master and Mr. Guruprasad Kapoor.

A number of important questions came up for consideration before the Committee.

The Committee considered letters from the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and other Provincial Chambers regarding the devaluation of the Rupee and after full consideration of the subject, they unanimously adopted the following resolution moved by Mr. A. R. Dalal, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and seconded by Dewan Bahadur Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore:—

UNTENABLE RATIO.

"The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have carefully considered the situation arising out of the weakness in the Rupee Exchange. They view with concern the implications of the Government of India communique dated 6th June 1938 announcing Government determination to stick on to the "de jure" rate and to defend it. The Committee cannot help recalling the disastrous consequences which befell the country about two decades ago in a similar attempt to maintain and support an untenable ratio. "The Committee feel that the time has arrived when a devaluation of the Rupee is inevitable. They submit that Government should not fritter away the country's sterling and gold resources in an attempt to sustain the Rupee, but instead should announce an immediate fixation of the Rupee, under the present circumstances, at the pre-war rate."

FEDERATION CONDEMNED.

Another important question considered by the Committee was relating to a number of suggestions made by several Member-bodies of the Federation regarding the Federal part of the Government of India Act, 1935. The Committee unanimously passed the following resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.

"The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry reiterate their opposition to and disapproval of, the provisions in the Government of India Act against commercial discrimination and various other provisions which militate against India's ability to lay down its own national economic policy. All these disabilities and particularly the commercial safeguards are a serious limitation upon and handicap to the economic Swaraj which India wants "pari passu" with the Political Swaraj. In fact, the Political Swaraj will be an empty husk without the economic Swaraj which should be deemed a condition precedent. It is the inherent right of every country to do all that is necessary to promote its trade, commerce, and industry and shipping and in the exercise of this right to discriminate wherever necessary in favour of nationals and national enterprise. The Federation constituted as it is, has not been approved by any section in the country. Among the most radical alterations and amendments of the "Government of India Act, the commercial community is strongly of opinion that the fundamental modification of the clauses relating to commercial safeguards and discrimination is absolutely essential."

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

As regards the Motor Vehicles Bill the Committee were opposed to certain provisions restricting the liberty of private carriers to maintain motor transport facilities in connection with their business. They were also opposed to the proposed constitution of the Regional Transport Authority whereon railway interests were given representation. The Committee were further of opinion that the collective result of the various provisions of the Bill would be the restriction of one useful and economic mode of transport for the benefit of the railways. They were in favour of compulsory insurance of third party risks.

The Committee considered the Income-Tax Act Amending Bill and were opposed to the statutory provision in the Bill for compulsory filing of income-tax returns. They were also opposed to the limitation of the relief given in respect of life insurance premia and suggested that the procedure followed in the United Kingdom under the Finance Act should be followed in India. They were opposed to the definition of the word "Resident" and were of opinion that all companies operating in British India and gaining profits out of their operations in British India should be treated as residents.

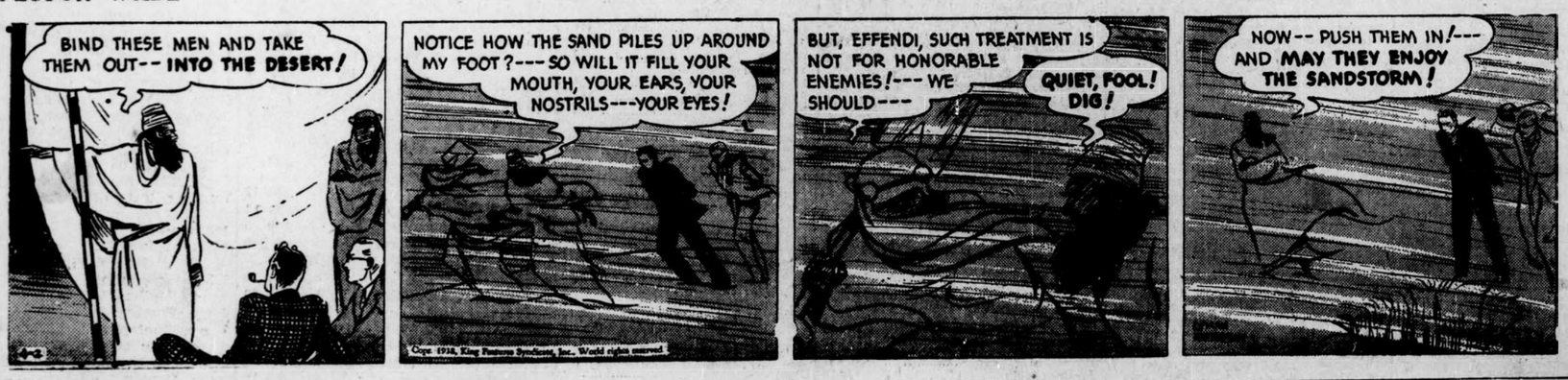
DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE.

They were for the continuance of the present practice followed in connection with the depreciation allowance and were opposed to the provision introducing the "writing down value" principle. The Committee further decided to represent to the Government of India to determine the reciprocal ar-

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*


BIND THESE MEN AND TAKE THEM OUT-- INTO THE DESERT!
NOTICE HOW THE SAND PILES UP AROUND MY FOOT?---SO WILL IT FILL YOUR MOUTH, YOUR EARS, YOUR NOSTRILS---YOUR EYES!
BUT, EFFENDI, SUCH TREATMENT IS NOT FOR HONORABLE ENEMIES!--- WE SHOULD---
QUIET, FOOL! DIG!
NOW-- PUSH THEM IN!--- AND MAY THEY ENJOY THE SANDSTORM!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KHURSHEDSINH PESTONJISINHA GANDHI, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.